North Korea Says Work Is Halted on 2 Reactors

Beijing to Play Role in Easing Tensions, Chinese Prime Minister Assures Seoul

SEOUL — The North Korean government said Thesday that it had begun to Freeze its nuclear program in compliance with the accord it signed with the United

Li Peng of China, on the second day of a ground-breaking trip to South Korea, promised to play a constructive role in easing Cold War tensions between the North and the South.

But in a fiery rhetorical blast. North corea also condemned American and South Korean troops for beginning their first major field exercise this year and said it could bring the Korean Peninsula back

North Korea's Foreign Ministry told the official press agency KCNA on Tuesday that it had stopped building two nuclear reactors, one of 50 megawatts and one of

 $\mu_{\rm elg}$

\$9 (b) 1542

In 17 months of negotiations with the North, American officials warned that if the plants were completed, they could produce enough plutomium for several nuclear

The ministry also said it had shut down a 5-megawatt reactor and had decided not to reload it with new fuel rods. In May, the North removed 8,000 spent

fuel rods from the reactor and threatened to produce plutonium from them. Because North Korea is closed to the

outside world, and nuclear inspectors have not re-entered it yet, there was no way to confirm the ministry's statement.

In fact, earlier Tuesday the North said the U.S.-South Korean military exercise could prevent it from complying with the

In the agreement that Washington and Pyongyang signed in Geneva on Oct. 21, the North agreed to freeze, then dismantle a nuclear system suspected of building

In return for modern technology, aid and diplomatic ties with the United States, also promised to open its nuclear instal-thations eventually to full international in-U.S. request to begin withdrawing troops

Mr. Li meanwhile, was in the second day of his visit. Meeting his South Korean counterpart, Lee Yung Duk, Mr. Li said Beijing believed peace and stability on the

"Prime Minister Li said China will play

a constructive role in promoting peace on the peninsula," the Chinese Foreign Min-istry spokesman. Shen Guofang, said at a

news briefing.

He quoted Mr. Li, the highest-ranking Communist Chinese official to visit South Korea, as saying that he saw huge potential to develop already substantial trade and

Mr. Lee responded by saying Seoul did not intend to unify the Korean Peninsula by absorbing the Communist North, a Seoul government spokesman said.

President Kim Young Sam, meeting Mr. Li at the president's official residence, the Blue House, on Monday, asked for China's assistance in government that the North kent

assistance in ensuring that the North kept its part of the nuclear deal with Washing-

When American and North Korean officials signed the agreement, the South Korean government made a political gesture to the North by canceling this year's annual Team Spirit exercise, which rehearses the American and South Korean defense of the peninsula.

Team Spirit is normally held every spring, but it was postponed before being canceled because of the ongoing negotia-

But Seoul and Washington decided to go ahead with their annual Foal Eagle exercise, which involves the majority of the South's 650,000 soldiers and 4 million reservists, and about 25,000 of the 36,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in South Korea.

During the exercises, Seoul will summon the reservists, see how long it takes them to report for duty, and test their equipment, a U.S. military command spokesman said.

The North described the exercises as a display of the South's "reckless war frenzy to throw a wet blanket" on the nuclear The KCNA report also said the maneu-

vers would hinder the carrying out of the accord and could drive relations between Pyongyang and Seoul "back to the brink of

from the Korean border.

It stations 1.2 million soldiers near the Demilitarized Zone, which is only 55 kilometers (35 miles) north of Seoul.

The two Koreas are still technically at having signed a peace after the 1950-53 Korean War. (AP, Reu ters)



A Final Anchors Aweigh in Hong Kong

The Royal Navy patrol craft Plover sailing Tuesday from the old naval basin in Hong Kong for the last time. The base is being handed over for redevelopment, ending 90 years of British tenure, as the colony moves closer to 1997 and Chinese rule.

Pair Arrested in German Crime Spree

By Rick Atkinson Washington Post Service

BERLIN - German policemen captured two escaped convicts on Tuesday who had eluded authorities on a two-day, 700-

mile kidnapping and carjacking spree across Germany.

The police in the state of Hesse announced that they had arrested Gerhard Polak, 35, a convicted armed robber, as he fled through a forest near the holiday resort of Heisterberg, north of Frankfurt. Later in the day, they captured Raymond Albert, 32, a former East German Army commando and convicted murderer who had been serving a life sentence before the two escaped from

a Hamburg prison three weeks ago. The arrests came after one of the most intense dragnets in

German history. In a wild sequence reminiscent of a Hollywood adventure

movie, the two had repeatedly swapped getaway cars and hostages as they zigzagged across the country at speeds of up to 115 miles per hour (185 kilometers per hour), trailed by dozens of police cruisers, helicopters and carloads of journalists. Despite at

least two shoot-outs, the only reported injury was to a hostage lightly wounded in the arm by a stray bullet.

The manhunt had begun around 4 A.M. Monday when two police officers in the southwestern city of Stuttgart approached a parked Volkswagen van. Inside were the two armed convicts. who pulled a gun and secured the officers with their own handcuffs. The pair had escaped from Fuhlsbüttel prison on Oct.

the van, the two convicts and their police hostages drove to See CHASE, Page 4

After hijacking a BMW at a highway rest stop and abandoning

Israelis Join Arabs in Step To Broaden Cooperation

But Money and Politics Block Wide Agreement, Boycott Is Maintained

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service CASABLANCA, Morocco - An unprecedented conference of Arab and Israeli business and government figures announced plans on Tuesday to take what was described as the first steps in a wide plan of economic cooperation.

The opening agreement included provisions for the opening of regional Middle East offices for tourism and commerce

between Arab governments and Israel.

But lack of cash and intrusive Middle East political problems prevented the adoption of more concrete plans. Delegates said they would tackle other projects at meeting planned next year in Amman,

One of the proposals was a United States plan, strongly backed by Israel, to create a multibillion dollar regional Middle East development bank that would finance private ventures and joint public projects such as roads tying Arab countries

But Arab governments from the Gulf, led by Saudi Arabia, rejected the proposal, fearing they would be asked to finance such a bank at a time when they have mounting debt problems.

"We have an abundance of lending and financial aid institutions operating under capacity in the region." said Soleiman Soleim, Saudi Arabia's commerce minister, who represented his government at the gathering. He argued instead for activation of now-dormant funds under Arab con-

The Middle East-North Africa Economic Summit, at which King Hassan II of Morocco acted as host, attracted several heads of governments and scores of West-ern officials along with about 2,500 businessmen. It was the first open public meeting of Arab and Israeli businessmen, several hundred of whom attended. Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq and Iran boycotted the conference.

The initial steps concerning tourism and chambers of commerce are part of a broader agreement dubbed the "Casablanca Declaration." The five-page document outlined an ambitious plan for a network of private-sector projects and investments binding Israel's economy to that of the Arab nations surrounding it.

Arab delegates said privately that their governments supported the peace process with Israel, but not with money. They argued that oil prices had been dropping or hovering at record lows for more than a decade and said that the huge bank deposits accumulated in the 1970s had been depleted by the cost of two Gulf wars in the 1980s and the 1990s.

A strong United States plea to abolish the Arab boycott of Israeli businesses also

See MIDEAST, Page 4

U.S. Trying to Open European Routes by Dealing With Smaller Airlines

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The U.S. government on Tuesday made a new attempt to unblock stalled negotiations with France and Britain on trans-Atlantic airline access by making an end run to smaller European airlines and offering them more of the American market.

Federico Peña, the U.S. transportation secretary, announced at an airline conven-

Zhirinovsky

Gets Visa for

MOSCOW - The U.S. Embassy

here announced Tuesday night that it

had granted a visa to the ultranation-

alist politician, Vladimir V. Zhirin-ovsky, although it said the U.S. gov-ernment finds many of his views

An embassy spokesman said Mr. Zhirinovsky had been issued the visa

Mr. Zhirinovsky, leader of the larg-

est single faction in the lower house of

Parliament, has been denied entry to

several European countries because of

his association with neo-Nazis and

what officials have described as his

outrageous behavior. He has threat-

ened Japan with nuclear war, threat-

ened other politicians with arrest and

vowed to expand Russia's borders to recapture in lost empire.

But the U.S. Embassy said in 2 written statement that U.S. law does

"not favor excluding persons on the basis of beliefs, statements, or associa-

"The fact that Mr. Zhirinovsky is

receiving a visa is not an endorsement

of his views, nor does it indicate any

support for his ambitions," it said.
"In fact, the U.S. government finds

many of Mr. Zhirinovsky's views

Andorg 9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L Fr
Antilles: 11.20 FF Morocco 12 Dh
Comercon 1.400 CFA Qotor 8.00 Rials
Esypt P, 5000 Réunion 11.20 FF
France 9.00 FF Saudi Arabia 9.00 R
Gabon 360 CFA Senegal 960 CFA
Grigge 300 Dr Spain 200 PTAS
flot 2.606 Lire Tunisia 1.000 Din
Ivary Coast 1.120 CFA Turkey T. L. 35,000
Jordon 1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

anathema," it added.

Newsstand Prices

for a brief speaking tour.

Visit to U.S.

anathema."

tion in Chicago that negotiations would open soon with nine European countries on free trade in aviation services. The aim will be a so-called open skies system like the one already operating through Schi-phol Airport in the Netherlands that is starting to draw traffic away from London's Heathrow Airport.

"We will seek unrestricted, market-based agreements with any nations that can offer economic and strategic benefits to the U.S. and U.S. carriers," Mr. Peña said.

The major European airlines involved in the negotiations will be Swissair, Austrian Airlines, Scandanavian Airlines System, and Icelandair, described by Jon Ash of Global Aviation Associates of Washington as "solid second-tier airlines."

Several small national lines also may come into play in the talks with the nine countries, which are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. U.S. officials said the nine countries have for-

mally agreed to start negotiations as early as next week, and Washington hopes to have a deal wrapped up early next year.

The only thing that will not be on the table is the right of foreign airlines to pick up and drop off passengers between cities within a single country. This practice, known as cabotage, is what Britain and France are fighting about within the Euro-pean Union, with France resisting Britain to protect its internal airline.

What the United States seeks is what

airlines call the fifth freedom — the right to pass through other countries, pick up and drop off passengers, and then take them on to a third country. For example, in exchange for Swissair being able to fly from Zurich to Chicago, Los Angeles and on to a third country — or stop at Los Angeles and turn around to fly home — U.S. lines would be able to fly from New York to Zurich wick up and drop off

York to Zurich, pick up and drop off See AIRLINES, Page 4



Myles Croston gesturing in New Delhi as he described rescue. The former hostages, from left: Paul Ridout, Mr. Croston, Bela Nuss, and Rhys Partridge.

Terrorist Target: Tourists Off Beaten Path LONDON - Three tourists were freed

in India on Tuesday and three other Westerners were confirmed killed in Cambodia, highlighting a new guerrilla tactic of kidnapping young globe-trotters.
In pursuit of publicity for their causes,

for political concessions, the freeing of prisoners or simply cash, guerrillas are singling out travelers who stray off the beaten track, analysts say.

Terrorists have turned to softer targets

like backpackers," said Bruce Hoffman, a senior lecturer in international relations and terrorism at St. Andrews University in Scotland. "These groups work at a sophisticated level, they need infrastructure. Hostage-taking is not an act of despera-

Some victims had their freedom negotiated. Some were freed, like Miles Croston, Paul Ridout and Rhys Partridge, the three Britons who escaped from Kashmir separatists after a gun battle. An American, Bela Nuss of San Francisco, freed earlier, gave the police information that led them to the house where the Britons were held.

But a Frenchman, an Australian and a Briton were shot and killed by Khmer Rouge captors.

Armored vehicles, bodyguards and extra security precautions for aircraft mean guerrillas are finding it harder to hijack planes or capture foreign officials, businessmen and political leaders, experts suggest, so they are turning to softer targets. In Egypt, Muslim fundamentalists have been firing on tourist buses to draw attention to their cause.

And in Algeria, more than 50 foreigners have been killed since September 1993. when they became targets in a wave of attacks that the authorities blame on Muslim fundamentalists.

Last year, rebel Kurds kidnapped 19 Westerners traveling in Turkey, including Americans, a Finn, a New Zealander and a Dutchman, but released them after a few weeks. The Kurdish Worker's Party kidnap policy was designed to win publicity and harm Turkey's lucrative tourism industry, which the Kurds say helps fund Turkish military operations in the southeast. The government said rebel kidnap-

pings and bomb attacks had cost the tour-ism industry about \$1 billion in 1993.

European travel agents are advising those who want to visit exotic locations to accept advice from their foreign ministries and try to travel in organized groups in

"Independent travelers roaming off on their own are more at risk and, easily identifiable, they are good victims for the kind of kidnapping we have seen," said Alex Woolfall of the Association of British Travel Agents.

"Now we're telling people it might be a beautiful country, but it might be volatile," he said. "Don't just get to know about the mountain ranges, get to know about the

A spokesman for Britain's Foreign Office, which on Tuesday branded the killing of one of its nationals by the Khmer Rouge a "barbaric" outrage, said: "It's true that backpackers can tend to go to places in the orbit of separatists."

Urging travelers to seek and use Foreign

See KIDNAP, Page 4

Lake Is One of Kashmir War's Casualties

By Moily Moore

SRINAGAR, India - The leatherskinned woman struggled to pole a wooden boat piled high with the day's vegetable harvest through a thick mat of duckweed, water ferns and algae.

"Lhasa, help me! I can't find my way through!" she shouted to a colleague trying to wrestle his flat-bottomed boat off a mud bar in the middle of the lake.

Strangled by weeds, choked with silt and saturated with pollution, one of the most idyllic lakes on the Indian subcontinent is dying. Once the vacation destination for the likes of the Beatle George Harrison and home to clannish water people, Dal Lake has been virtually sealed off from the outside world for the last four years by a

time the war ends, according to India's top environmentalists, the fabled lake near the Muslim militants have been fighting pri-Pakistani border may be little more than a polluted marsh.

Dal Lake, cradled a mile above sea level by the snow-capped Himalayas, is one of dozens of natural sites that have become the forgotten victims of war and civil strife throughout India and other troubled coun-

Across the subcontinent, bodies of water are being polluted, forests plundered and wildlife sanctuaries denuded of flora and fauna as a result of marauding militias, struggling natives and governmental neglect brought on by the chaos of war-

fare.
"The whole system has broken down,"

civil war in the Kashmir Valley. By the said M. A. Kawosa, conservator of forests for the Kashmir Valley, where separatist marily Hindu Indian government forces for four years. "The lake is dying, and our forests have had terrible damage. It's as if there's an open treasury, and people are

In many instances, inadequate government protection has resulted in widespread poaching and timber cutting in sanctuaries, parks and reserves.

At Dachigam National Park, just outside the Kashmiri summer capital, Srina-gar, both militants and Indian military forces have been accused of slaughtering the rare Kashmir stag, an endangered spe-

See LAKE, Page 4

Kiosk

Stocks Tumble on Inflation Jitters

Dow Jor Down 44.75 3863.37 The Dollar		Down 0.31% 117.38
New York	Tues. close	previous clase
DM	1.4948	1.5034
Pound	1.6335	1.6355
Yen	96.65	96.90
FF	5.119	5.1485

Book Review

Crossword

NEW YORK (AP) - U.S. stocks tumbled Tuesday after a widely followed survey of corporate purchasing executives said that the U.S. manufacturing sector and the overall economy had surged in October and was likely to continue to grow further in the coming

The news rekindled fears that the Federal Reserve will have to raise interest rates to brake the economy. At the same time, the Dow Jones industrial average slumped 44.75 points on Tues-Page 21. day, to 3,863.37, compounding its drop Page 22. of 22.54 points from Monday.

German Victims of Communist Camps Seek a Hearing

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BONN - For nearly 50 years, the fate of the millions of ethnic Germans rounded up and expelled by the victorious Communists from the eastern provinces of the Reich and western Poland at the end of World War II has been passed over in silence by most of the rest of the world.

Little distinction was drawn between the fanatical followers of Hitler and ordinary Germans whose families had lived for centuries in places like Silesia, West Prussia and Pomerania that were wrested from German control by the Allies in

About 7 million fled Communist retribution or were shipped out in cattle cars. It is estimated that 2 mil-

Until the fall of communism in Poland, attempts by survivors and their descendants to seek justice for the crimes they say were committed against Germans in 1945 and 1946 were dismissed as "revanchism."

But now they have begun to hope for a fair hearing. Some of the most serious accusations concern Communist concentration camps in which German civilians were interned in Poland after the war.

In the most widely publicized case

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — President Bo-

ris N. Yeltsin on Tuesday fired

Deputy Defense Minister Mat-

vei Burlakov, who has been at

the center of a military corrup-

tion scandal that is being linked

to the murder of an investigative reporter for Moscow's most

The press agency Itar-Tass, which reported the dismissal,

gave few details, saying only

that the action was "for the sake

of defending the honor of the Russian armed forces and their

Yeltsin was responding to

mounting anger toward the mil-

itary and the president himself

over the corruption charges and

their possible link to the bomb-

ing murder of an investigative

minister, General Pavel S. Gra-

chev, and General Burlakov

who, until his appointment as General Grachev's deputy, was

gally selling off property or si-

phoning off government funds to enrich its leaders.

have been leveled at General

Burlakov, but General Grachev

has been accused of having ille-

gally received two Mercedes ve-

hicles through financial machi-

nations of the Western Group.

The Moskovsky Komsomo-

lets newspaper, Mr. Kholodov's

employer, has made clear that it

The bulk of the allegations

Newspaper editorials, letters to the editor and some politi-cians have attacked the defense

reporter, Dmitri Kholodov.

But it appeared that Mr.

popular newspaper.

supreme commanders."

Yeltsin Fires General

Linked to Corruption

for having snooped too much

into this corruption scandal.

Mr. Kholodov died when a

briefcase given him by a source blew up Oct. 17. He was to

testify several days later before

a parliamentary committee

about alleged illegal weapons

trade by the Western Army

hurt General Grachev, who defended General Burlakov and

pushed for him to be made a

deputy defense minister despite

opposition inside and outside the government. Moskovsky

Komsomolets, Moscow's most

popular newspaper, refers to him in print as "Pasha Mer-

cedes" and portrays him in po-

litical drawings with the Mer-

cedes insignia, instead of

Mr. Kholodov's death clearly

struck a nerve here, with about

10,000 people showing up for

his funeral and many more ex-

pressing disgust at rising corruption in Russia and Mr. Yelt-

sin's inability to deal with it.

general's stars.

The allegations have badly

to come to light, the Polish authorities are investigating murder charges against Solomon Morel, a former secret police officer who served in the Communist resistance during the war. In the spring of 1945, he was put in charge of what had been a Nazi concentration camp at Swietochlowice, near Katowice.

parents and his two brothers during the war. Witnesses at the camp he commanded after the war have charged that he had hundreds of German civilians tortured and beaten to death, and killed some with his

The camp was shut in late 1945 after a series of typhus outbreaks.

After the end of Communist rule in Poland, Mr. Morel appeared at a hearing of the Commission on Crimes Against the Polish Nation in Katowice, where he denied the accu-

sations of murder and torture and blamed typhus for the deaths. But he fled to Israel in 1993 and now lives in Tel Aviv with his daugh-

One of his accusers is Gerhard Gruschka, 64, a retired schoolteacher who lives in northern Germany and to this day says he does not understand why the Polish authorities arrested him on April 3, 1945, when he

1945, of quite powerful build, and, as I recall, driven by burning hatred," Mr. Gruschka said in a deposition. "When he picked out a prisoner for individual treatment, it usually amounted to a death warrant.

Dorota Boreczek, a Polish woman imprisoned in Swietochlowice in Mr. Morel, who is Jewish, lost both February 1945 with her German mother, said: "I was only 13 years old, and I saw people dying like animais there.

She now lives in Germany and is trying to raise money for a monument to the camp's victims.

"We never got an explanation for why we were taken to the camp," she said. "All I want is an explanation, and an apology, from Morel."

Some of these victims feel uneasy about accusing a Jew of seeking revenge for what Germans had done.

"Only a few people even knew he was Jewish," said Joseph Jendryschik, who has been gathering infor-mation on the Swietochlowice camp since his father died there 49 years "It doesn't matter if he was Christian or Muslim — what matters that he be brought to justice."

For Sigmund Karski, a journalist working for the powerful Silesian exile lobby in Bonn, the fact that Mr. Morel and other secret police officers

the war may have been Jews is irrele-

"It's only an alibi for Poles or Germans who want to try to excuse what they did during the war by saying the Jews were no better than they were," he said, "It's absurd to make the claim that most of the Poiish Communist secret police were Jews. There weren't that many Jews left in Poland after the war.

John Sack, an American journalist, interviewed Mr. Morel and 23 other high-ranking Jewish members of the Office of State Security, the Polish Communist organization that kept some of the former Nazi concentration camps going under Soviet supervision after the war.

Mr. Sack asserted in his book "An Eye for an Eye" (Basic Books, 1993) that Stalin deliberately put Jews in charge of secret police activities in the formerly German territories.

But, Mr. Sack wrote, most of the Jewish officers in the organization, known by its Polish initials as U.B., left in disgust or were soon discharged. Mr. Morel, however, stayed in prison administration for 24 years, he said, before being purged by the Communists in 1968.

American critics have attacked Mr. Sack's book as sensational and

"Morel was 25 to 30 years old in recruited by the Communists after its charges inadequately attributed to sources, but the writer said in a telephone interview that his extensive research left little doubt that Jews ran the Swietochlowice camp "from the bottom to the top."

"It pains me as a Jew to report this," he said.

Mr. Gruschka said he had written to Mr. Morel in Israel, urging him to take responsibility for the crimes at the camp, "It would be terrible for me if he, too, like so many of the Nazis, showed no repentance," Mr. Gruschka said.

Dr. Stanislaw Kaniewski, the senior prosecutor currently investigating Mr. Morel in Katowice, said in a telephone interview: "We suspect that he won't come back to Poland."

"No formal charges have yet been raised against him," Mr. Kaniewski said, "but the investigation is still active, and a large number of witnesses have testified."

But he added that Poland had no extradition treaty with Israel and could not force Mr. Morel to return

Those who have seen him recently say he is now 75 and not in good health. His daughter, reached in Tel Aviv, relayed to him a request for an interview but said her father had re-

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Doubts Report of Serbian Gains

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (AFP) - Bosnian Serbs claimed Tuesday to be pressing a counterattack to blunt an offensive undertaken by the Bosnian Army in northwestern Bosnia last week, but United Nations sources were doubtful that separatist forces had reclaimed significant amounts of territory. Serbian spokesmen said they had recaptured some of the territory lost to government forces over the last few days, but gave

A spokesman in Zagreb for the UN Protection Force, Paul Risley, said that he saw "no sign, no indication of a counterattack" by Bosnian Serbian forces and that there was a "very low level" of fighting in the region.

Senate Panel Berates CIA Director

WASHINGTON (AP) - The reprimands by the director of Central Intelligence, R. James Woolsey Jr., of 11 senior managers for their handling of the Aldrich Hazen Ames spy case were "seriously inadequate" for a "disaster of unprecedented proportions," a Senate committee said Tuesday.

In a report on the Central Intelligence Agency's hunt for the Soviet mole and Mr. Woolsey's response to the scandal, the Senate Intelligence Committee also asserted that congressional oversight committees were not notified "in any meaningful way" of the devastating loss of foreign agents in 1985-86 that Mr. Ames now admits he caused. Mr. Ames, who was arrested last February and sentenced last April to life in prison, has admitted he sold U.S. national security secrets to Moscow for more than eight years, starting in 1985. He was a 31-year veteran of the spy agency.

The report in many ways highlights the same flaws and errors inside the CIA that were noted in a recently declassified report by the CIA inspector general. In a conclusion that is much stronger than expressed by the inspector general, the 17-member Senate panel said there was "gross negligence — both individually and institutionally" in creating and perpetuating an environmental inside the CIA's Operations Directorate that enabled Mr. Ames to go undetected for years.

Burma Is Pressed on Human Rights

RANGOON (AP) - A high-level U.S. delegation met Tuesday with leaders of Burma's ruling junta to press them to restore democracy and human rights.

The U.S. delegation, led by Thomas Hubbard, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, held talks with Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt and Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw, Burmese and American officials said.

No details of the talks were available, but a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Bangkok said the delegation was delivering "an unambiguous message to the regime on the importance of progress on issues of critical concern to the United States, including human rights, democratization, political reconciliation and coun-

Italy Sentences 'Monster of Florence'

FLORENCE (Reuters) - An Italian court sentenced an elderly farm laborer to life imprisonment on Tuesday after ruling he had carried out a series of grisly double murders that had been attributed to "The Monster of Florence" sexual serial killer. The jury found Pietro Pacciani, 69, guilty of seven of eight double murders attributed to the "Monster" after taking 78 hours

to reach a decision in one of Italy's great criminal mysteries. Mr. Pacciani was cleared of a first double slaying, committed in 1968, but convicted of seven others committed between 1974 and 1985. His 14 victims included four foreign tourists. Before the jury retired on Saturday, Mr. Pacciani brandished a saint's picture and told the court in a final plea that he was "as innocent as Christ on

68 Die as Plane Crashes in Indiana Field

STUCK GUCK — Russians using ropes Tuesday to drag oil sludge along the top of a tributary of the salmon-rich Pechora. A government panel said spring floods could further pollute the river but said the spill was not a catastrophe.

Before dismissing General Burlakov, Mr. Yeltsin had said many. Newspapers charge that this outpost of the army, now withdrawn to Russia. was illed Yeltsin's democratic backers have been very critical of his

stance, with many calling for the immediate sacking of the defense minister.

General Grachev is not very popular among his own troops, according to military officials and reporters here, but he provided key support to Mr. Yeltsin during the October 1993 showdown with Parliament hard-liners seeking to overbelieves the reporter was killed throw the government.

CHICAGO - A twin-engine commuter airplane owned by a subsidiary of American Airlines, fighting gusts and rain on the way to O Hare Internation-

al Airport in Chicago, crashed in an Indiana soybean field. All 68 people on board were killed, officials said.

The American Eagle flight from Indianapolis, nearly an hour behind schedule on the 160-mile (260-kilometer) trip to O'Hare, went down Monday near Roselawn, Indiana, 30

miles south of Gary, Indiana. The plane was an ATR-72, a twin-engine turboprop that is made by a consortium of France's Aerospatiale and Italy's Alitalia.

"It's relatively rare in the United States," said Arnold I. Barnett, a professor of operations research and statistics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who studies airline safety records. "And that may raise questions about whether the vulnerabilities are fully understood."

In Paris, Avions de Transport Regional, or ATR, said Tuesday that teams of experts had

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with U.S. investigators. It was the second crash of an

ATR plane in three months. In August, an ATR-42 crashed in Morocco, killing all 44 people on board. Moroccan authorities commit suicide, a view contested by his air-crew association.

The National Transportation Safety Board chairman, Jim Hall, said searchers had found the plane's cockpit voice recorder within hours of the crash. The flight data recorder. which shows altitude and other information, was also found. Both recorders were being sent

to Washington for analysis. Leroy Prohosky, who lives on an adjacent farm, said he heard the plane's engines whining overhead, then silence.

"We looked out the door and all there was was the tail going down at about a 45-degree angle," he said. "There was no explosion. There was no fire."

Clarence Hanley, whose fam-ily owns the field where the plane crashed, said that rain propelled by heavy wind had been pelting the area for most of the day. At the time of the crash, the wind was blustering at nearly 50 miles an hour in Gary, the National Weather Service said.

Bob Spitler, director of operations for Indianapolis International Airport, said weather in northwestern Indiana at the time of the crash was "moderate" and visibility was about two and a half miles.

"Those don't appear to be horrible conditions," Mr. Spitler said. "It's not a nice

Equador+
Egypt(CCle
(Outside of Cairo, dial 02 first.)
El Salvadore

Finland(CC)4

France(CC)+

Germany(CC)

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been sent to Indiana to work clear day, but it's certainly the death toll of at least 25 - in the kind of thing that any pilot would typically fly right into." Mr. Hall agreed, saying that the rainstorm alone would not

explain the crash. 'Airplanes operate every day said the pilot had decided to in this type of weather." he said. 'We'll have to look to see whether there were any unusual weather occurrences that might cause the result."

It was the third major plane crash this year - one with a

(3.000 to 2,400 meters) when it disappeared from radar screens at 4 P.M., according to a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration.

(NYT, AP, Reuters) months.

TRAVEL UPDATE

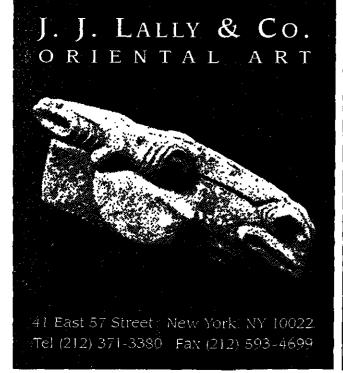
U.S. Cancels Warning on Haiti Travel

WASHINGTON (AP) - The U.S. State Department has canceled its general travel warning to Americans on Haiti, but cautions that crime and disease are still risks to travelers.

"Foreigners in Haiti are at risk from criminal attacks, particu-United States. There were no larly in urban areas, owing to their relative affluence," the departmajor crashes last year. It has ment said. In addition to tropical diseases such as malaria. been seven years since three typhoid, polio and dengue lever, the department said AIDS was major crashes occurred in one prevalent in tourist areas and posed a significant risk.

Bus service in Paris is likely to be severely disrupted Wednesday The plane had been descend- as drivers stage a one-day strike to protest an attack on a driver by ing from 10,000 to 8,000 feet someone allegedly brandishing an AIDS-infected syringe. (AFP)

The Vista Hotel in the World Trade Center building in New York, which was badly damaged in a bomb attack last year that left six people dead, reopened Tuesday after a \$65 million renovation. The Feb. 26 bombing, which injured 1,000 people, closed the 110-story twin towers of New York's highest building for two



High Court Hears Sides in Frequent-Flier Case department to bar an airline from makprograms fall into that category, he said,

WASHINGTON - People should not be allowed to sue airlines in state courts over restrictions in frequent-flier programs, a lawyer for American Airlines argued Tuesday before the Supreme Court

But an attorney for frequent-flier club members who sued the airline said that barring the claims would leave customers no way to seek damages for restrictions that cut the value of travel miles they had American, which has the world's larg-

est frequent-flier club and gave out more than 2 million tickets last year, is trying to fend off a class-action lawsuit over restrictions it imposed retroactively in

"American expressly reserved the right to change frequent-flier awards and rates at any time," the airline's attorney, Bruce J. Ennis Jr., said.

He said a federal airline-deregulation law preempts state court lawsuits over es related to airline rates, routes or services. Disputes over frequent-flier

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and should be handled by the federal Department of Transportation.

"What about a negligence claim aris-ing out of a plane crash?" Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist asked.

Mr. Ennis answered that lawsuits over safety issues are allowed in state courts because they are not closely related to rates and services. Most lawsuits over lost baggage would also be allowed for the same reason, he said.

Gilbert W. Gordon, the lawyer representing the frequent-flier club members, said they were not asserting a right to a particular airline rate or service.

A free ticket under the frequent-flier program is "clearly not a rate, it's a reward for your brand loyalty," he said.

The Transportation Department has no authority to award monetary damages or restitution for a breach of an airline's agreement with its frequent-flier customers, Mr. Gordon said.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor noted that a dissatisfied customer could ask the

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ing retroactive changes in its frequentflier program.

The court is expected to rule in the case by July. American started the first frequentflier program in 1981 as a temporary

promotion, allowing customers to earn free trips and other benefits based on the number of miles they had flown with the The program proved so popular that American made it permanent and almost

every other major airline began one. Six American frequent-flier club members filed a class-action suit representing 4 million club members. The Illinois Supreme Court allowed

the suit to go forward. But the Supreme Court ordered it to restudy the case based on a 1992 high court ruling that barred states from regulating airline fare advertising.

Last December, the Illinois Supreme Court again allowed the suit, saying the frequent-flier program was not related to American's rates or services.

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THE AMERICAS /

Republican Presidential Hopefuls Set to Move Swiftly After Midterm Vote

Washington Post Service

DEFROIT - Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, was on his cellular phone finishing up some business with his office back in Washington when he changed the topic to ask about one other

After listening for a minute, he said: "I want you to get the artist and tell him to go out and look at a building, one that's got some letters etched on the side. Have him go out on a sunny day and see what the shading looks like,"

Architectural drawings? Hardly:

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Right

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Mr. Gramm was talking about the logo for his 1996 presidential campaign. As chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, he may be concentrating right now on helping to elect a Republican Senate, but as that brief conversation showed; he is ready to move swiftly to the next phase of his life once this election is over.

Mr. Gramm is one of at least half a dozen Republicans either ready to run for president or giving it serious consideration. Mr. Gramm, Jack Kemp, Dan

Lamar Alexander and Senator Bob Dole of Kansas have spent the fall campaigning across the country and at the same time testing their messages and trying to gauge potential support.

Some are as ready and organized as Mr. Gramm: others, like Mr. Kemp, who ran for his party's nomination in 1988, appear more ambivalent.

With a front-loaded primary and caucus calendar, the need to raise \$25 million to \$30 million by the end of 1995, and a belief that President Bill Clinton will be vulnerable in 1996, the battle for the Republican presidential nomination will begin almost before the numbers from next week's midterm elec-funds. tions are analyzed.

ers did not begin their campaigns until a year before campaigning for Senate hopefuls. "And once that the election, Republicans are ready to break quickly after the midterm vote, and none perhaps more so

According to sources familiar with his planning. (James Francis, a fellow Texan), a senior adviser do it and get on with it.

Quayle, Richard B. Cheney, James A. Baker 3d, (the veteran Charlie Black, although Mr. Black said he had not formally agreed to help anyone yet) and a chief fund-raiser (Carla Eudy, who has been with him since 1984).

The former Democrat plans to shift \$5 million from his Senate campaign accounts to his presidential committee and will open offices in Dallas and Washington before the end of the year, with Dallas the fund-raising center and Washington the political

He plans a formal announcement of his candidacy in late February or early March, but well before then he expects to have qualified for federal matching

"I hope to win the Senate back," Mr. Gramm said Unlike the 1992 race, when Democratic challeng- last week in the middle of another intensive day of race is over, I'm going to sit down and make the

He added: "I'm not going to fool around with an exploratory committee or going out sounding Mr. Gramm has already picked a campaign manager around the country. I'm going to make a decision to

Mr. Gramm is not the only one moving rapidly. Mr. Alexander, a former education secretary and Tennessee governor, has also picked a campaign manager (Dan Pero, now top aide to Governor John Engler of Michigan) and has lined up two former Republican finance chairmen (Ted Welch and Joe Rodgers) to help him raise the money needed to

He is writing a book about his travels around the country this year and has coined one of the season's most crowd-pleasing anti-Congress, anti-Washing-ton stump lines: "Cut their pay and send them

"Lamar and Phil are working it the hardest," one Republican said. "They're out there pounding away. The rest, who knows?

The rest are working, too. Mr. Dole, who as Senate minority leader is the closest thing there is to a Republican front-runner, has been tireless in his planning if he decides to run. He has recruited people to help develop a campaign plan and has also

But if Republicans win control of the Senate on Nov. 8, Mr. Dole is likely to come under pressure from some of his colleagues to make a choice between being majority leader or presidential candi-

Mr. Kemp has campaigned for 160 candidates this year. Mr. Dole has been in 43 states, according to his office, and the senator hit five in one day last

Mr. Cheney, defense secretary in the Bush administration, has been out almost nonstop this fall, stressing his foreign policy and defense credentials. Like Mr. Kemp, he plans to wait until the end of the year to make a final decision.

Mr. Baker has visited about 20 states in the last year, but he has not made a decision and will not until later in the year.

Mr. Quayle, written off as a likely candidate a year ago, has used the last six months to begin a political rehabilitation process, first with publication of a book about his vice presidential years and this fall through a series of high-profile speeches.



WATCHFUL EYES — President Bill Clinton attending a political rally Tuesday in Pittsburgh. The Secret Service says it is considering increased security measures for him. Meanwhile, the man accused of peppering the White House with rifle fire last Saturday, Francisco Martin Duran, 26, underwent a preliminary psychiatric examination.

Clinton Tests His Coattails

some beleaguered Democrats as a politi-cal liability. President Bill Clinton has begun a swing around the country to campaign for candidates in tight races that will help determine who controls

Congress next year.
With most recent polls indicating that Senator Harris Wofford, the Democratic incumbent, and Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel, the party's candidate for governor, are locked in dead heats, Pennsylvania has become a crucial swing state in the midterm elections next Tuesday.

Even though Mr. Clinton carried this state in 1992 by nine percentage points, it was a sign of how much had changed in two years that before Monday, local Democrats had conspicuously avoided appearing with the president on the cam-

paign trail in Pennsylvania. But with Mr. Clinton's approval ratings having slightly rebounded in some recent nationwide polls, and most polls showing the Pennsylvania races tightening in the final week of the campaign, the president was warmly embraced by Mr. Wolford and Mr. Singel.

A Piedge of Bipartisanship

WASHINGTON — The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, has warned against a "bidding war" between Democrats and Republicans on tax cuts and pledged that President Clinton would seek bipartisan agreements with Congress next year on health care, wel-fare and a set of political reforms that have been stymied by sniping between the parties. -

Although not ruling out the possibility that Mr. Clinton will endorse a tax cut for the middle-class, as he promised in his 1992 campaign, the former budget chief said that if Republicans make the expected gains in next week's election, they might call for "\$300 billion or \$400 billion in tax cuts," offset by what he called the false promise of equivalent

savings through a cap on entitlement President Clinton's choice to head the

spending.
"I'm worried about a bidding war," will want to match or exceed any cuts the Republicans offer.

Such a development would threaten what he called the top priority for the administration next year: "keeping the economy on track by staying the course" on reducing budget deficits.

Beyond that, Mr. Panetta said, the

president would focus on a "much tighter agenda" than the one he pushed in 1993-94. Its main elements would be health care, welfare, campaign finance and lobbying reforms, a line-item veto and the application of all federal regulations to Congress.

Mr. Panetta conceded that despite a recent brightening in Democratic prospects, Republican gains were likely and a Republican takeover of the House and Senate possible.

"Under any circumstance," he said, the president must reach out on a bipartisan basis" to avoid a return to gridlock, which, he said, hurts Congress and the presidency and damages the reputation of both parties.

Panel Caught Up in Politics

WASHINGTON — The new presidential commission to study the role of the intelligence community in the post-Cold War world has not even been named yet, and already it has become the focus of partisan politics.

Congressional Republicans, led by the House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, want to use the commission to advance their efforts to beef up intelliace operations, and to oppose what they see as excessive cuts in spending on intelligence gathering. The Republicans inserted last-minute language in the bill authorizing the commission to ensure that Republicans were well represented on the 17-member commission.

That runs counter to the original plan of Les Aspin, chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and

commission. He hoped to make the current advisory board members the presi-PITTSBURGH - No longer seen by Mr. Panetta told a group of reporters, dent's choices for the commission.

An Insider's Fight for Life

NASHVILLE - In one of the many ironies of this odd political year, Senator Jim Sasser is fighting for his political life at home just as he gains ground on Capi-tol Hill in his bid to become Senate

The three-term senator and high-profile chairman of the Senate Budget Committee has paid his political dues in Tennessee and Washington, winning reelection by increasingly wide margins while moving steadily up the power ladder in Congress.

But now, only months after he seemed to be the odds-on favorite to become majority leader of the Senate in the 104th Congress, Mr. Sasser, 58, is in danger of losing his seat - just as Democrats are in danger of losing their majority - in the

While Mr. Sasser says that his power in Washington is an advantage for Tennessee, his opponent says the incumbent's status in Washington only underscores his liberalism, his ties to President Chinton and his estrangement from Ten-

Mr. Sasser's challenger is Bill Frist, 42, a Nashville heart surgeon, who has poured \$2 million of his fortune into the race. He hammers relentlessly on Mr. Sasser as a big-government liberal and "official water boy" for Mr. Clinton, who, despite some gains in recent polls, remains a drag on Tennessee Democrats.

Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader: "No matter what desperate pre-election tactics this administration may use, they cannot hide from their record or change the coming tide of Republican victories."

Party Loyalty Doesn't Mean Endorsement

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A string of defections by prominent Republicans who endorsed Democratic candidates, the biggest in decades, has exposed an ideological rupture in the Republican Party and demonstrated how difficult it has become for the major parties to enforce dis-

While it is not clear how much effect the endorsements will have on this year's state and federal races, the fissure exposed by the desertions points to trouble ahead for Republi-

NEWS ANALYSIS

cans as they first try to set legislative priorities for the next Congress and then field a nominee to oppose President Bill Clinton in 1996.

If the campaign events are any indication, even if the Republicans make major gains next Tuesday, the party may have a hard time smoothing over differences between its conservative and moderate

The most publicized cases of Republicans' embracing Democrats came last week, when New York's mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, endorsed Governor Mario Cuomo, and Mayor Richard Riordan of Los Angeles backed Senator Dianne Feinstein. But prominent Republicans

have violated the party's vaunted "11th Commandment" of not speaking ill of one another in several other important contests, in such states as Virginia, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

Not since the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater in 1964 sent many Republicans scurrying to rally around President Lyndon B. Johnson have so many prominent party members bitterly turned on the party's candidates. And that was in a presidential contest. Just as in 1964, they are shifting in one direction: away from conservative Republicans.

"They're frightened about the movement of their party to a more right-wing conservative agenda," said Fred Steeper, a Republican pollster in Detroit.

Although most experts agree that one person's endorsement does not usually sway voters in numbers large enough to turn around an election immediately, candidates can seize on such events to show that things are turning their way. That seems to be happening

in the closing days of the campaign, with Democrats using the endorsements as a sign of movement for their candidates. While there are different ex-

planations and rationalizations offered for each outburst of party disloyalty, most of the Republican defectors are from the moderate wing of the party, opposed to the conservative

candidates' positions on fiscal issues like taxation or on social issues like abortion.

But that is only part of the said it was easier for Republiexplanation. Besides ideology, some of the crossover endorsements reflect old scores being settled or personality clashes.

Most of the Republican defectors are from the moderate wing of the party, opposed to the conservative candidates' positions.

matism, as in the cases of May-or Riordan and Mayor Giuliani, who figured that their cities would receive more generous treatment from Democrats. In addition, both men needed significant Democratic votes to get elected - as they will to get

They also reflect political prag- Senator George Pataki, who is challenging Governor Cuomo, because they are not closely connected to their party.
"Huffington is not of the par-

Beyond the deterioration of

party loyalty, Ted Van Dyk, a longtime Democratic strategist,

cans to turn against people like

Representative Michael Huff-

ington, who is running against

," Mr. Van Dyk said. "He's a loose cannon with money. It's not as if the mayor did not endorse Governor Wilson. That would be startling."

Martin J. Wattenberg, a political science professor at the University of California at Irvine, said the endorsements "show that the Republicans aren't as cohesive as they might sometimes seem, particularly

on New Right issues."

He said it was "also symptomatic of the fact that parties Senator Feinstein, and State can't control their nomina-

Also striking is that some of the endorsements, or attacks on the Republican candidate, were made by the wives of politicians. That, perhaps, is based on the calculation that it was more difficult for a public official to speak out than a lessknown spouse.

Whatever the reasons, political professionals say they have never seen so many crossover endorsements in congressional

Away From Politics

 Cable News Network was convicted of criminal contempt in Miami for broadcasting phone conversations of Manuel Noriega in a ruling that could lead to a \$100,000 fine.

• A storm with winds up to 60 miles an hour tore roofs off hundreds of houses and shops, smashed cars and downed trees in Baltimore. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

 A couple whose two young sons disappeared a week ago in a carjacking called the ordeal "a nightmare that seems to have no end." Susan and David Smith of Union, South Carolina, again appealed for help. Despite a nationwide manhunt, no firm leads have come forward. • Two brothers whose first trial ended with

deadlocked juries after they said they killed their parents because of sexual abuse will be retried beginning March 13, a judge in Los Angeles decided. Lyle Menendez, 26, and Erik Menendez, 23, are charged with shooting their father, Jose Menendez, and his wife.

• A gumman opened fire on a family of trickor-treaters in North Las Vegas, Nevada, criti-cally wounding two children and injuring their mother and their aunt as they were going door-to-door for candy on Halloween. The police had no motive for the attack and the assailant was still at large.

• A man with eight felony convictions for drunken driving was sentenced to life in prison in Fort Worth, Texas, for vehicular homicide after running over a police officer who was helping a stranded motorist. The man, Eugene Standerford, 56. must serve at least 30 years before being considered for parole.

• Five weeks after beginning jury selection in the O. J. Simpson murder case, the judge and lawyers concluded individual questioning of the first panel of jury predominantly black and female group of 42 potential jurors. Lawyers on both sides next will begin weeding out the panel by using Kitty, in 1989 in their Beverly Hills mansion. peremptory challenges. AFP, AP, Reuters, LAT

Army Football Players Face Inquiry

tary Academy's football team are to face an official inquiry this week at West Point after cident on Monday that in none pep rally crowd that ran past a players.

We have studied very hard al Graves said. academy's game-week festivi-

A West Point inquiry ordered from 18 women cadets who said breasts during the "spirit run" on Oct. 20. In the event, 600 about the process." cadets, including 51 women, raced and rallied past the team cordon two days before the

game with The Citadel.

perintendent of the academy, heard laughing about it later in who noted in disclosing the in-

the lessons learned from Tailhook and from the navy honor incident," General Graves said, after three women initially referring to the sexual abuse of complained has elicited reports women navy officers by male peers and to an Annapolis they were brushed across the cheating scandal. "We want to be very open and forthcoming

Once the inquiry began, three players came forward and said they had brushed against fe-male cadets inadvertently, ac-Fifteen of the women consid- cording to the academy. Other ered the incident as deliberate, football players, angry about if fleeting, sexual harassment, the incident's effect on the

while three others described it team, reported teammates who NEW YORK - Five mem- as inadvertent, said Lieutenant were observed behaving inapbers of the United States Mili- General Howard D. Graves, su- propriately at the spirit run or heard laughing about it later in

That led to the inquiry into being accused of groping wom- of the instances were women the five players out of the 200 en cadets who were part of a able to identify the offending varsity and junior varsity men who were in the cordon. Gener-

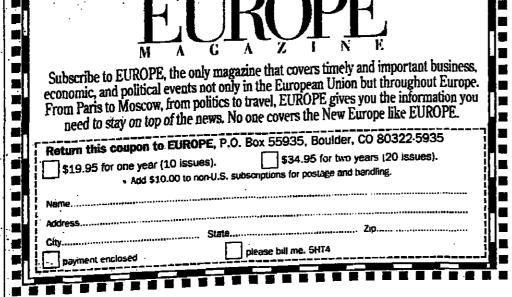
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THE ROUTE TO SERENITY

Iran Opposition Unwelcome

U.S. Labels Rebels Anti-American Stooges

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The most prominent Iranian opposition group is an autocratic. Marxist-oriented terrorist organization with little popular support in Iran and little credibility outside, according to a State Department report that precludes any possibility of working with the group against the Tehran regime.

The report blasts the Mujahidin Khalq as an anti-American stooge of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, despite its claims to be a democratic opposition poised to restore personal liberty and women's rights in Iran.

The report, delivered to Congress over the weekend, is detailed and footnoted. A classified supplement outlines the group's sources of financing. But some members of Congress have criticized it as incomplete because no Mujahidin members were interviewed.

None of the report's scathing assessments came as a surprise. Mujahidin representatives in Washington surmised weeks ago what the State Department would say, and they published a detailed response in advance. They did not deny that the group was based in Iraq and supported by Mr. Saddam, but sought to portray the report as an effort by the Clinton administration to curry favor

with Iran. To some extent, they succeeded in preemptively raising questions about the report's value by complaining publicly that the State Department refused to talk to group members in its research. Several members of C. ngress objected before the report was distributed that the department had ignored their instructions to "talk with the widest range of people possible" about the

Representatives Gary L. Ackerman, Democrat of New York, Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, and Danny L. Burton, Republican of Indiana, all senior members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, criticized the department and the re-

They and other members who requested the report do not necessarily support the

Iran Scrutinized **As Murder Trial** Begins in Paris

PARIS — Iran goes under

legal scrutiny for its alleged links to terrorism with the tri-al starting Wednesday of three Iranians suspected in the 1991 double murder of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar and his secre-

The assassination of Mr. Bakhtiar, a leading opposition figure, was among the most spectacular of dozens of murders of exiled Iranians because of the stature of the man and the elaborate security system that failed to pro-

The monthlong trial could, for the first time, show a link between the killings and the Islamic state.

One of the defendants worked at the Iranian Embassy in Bern; another is said to be close to a ranking official in the Telecommunications Ministry, and the third is suspected of being a former member of Iran's Pasdaran security network and an employee of the Information Ministry.

The Iranian Embassy in Paris has denied any involvement by Tehran in the kill-

AIRLINES:

European Routes

Continued from Page 1

on to another city in Europe,

Mr. Peña made it clear that

he was not insisting on the

whole package at once and that

the United States would consid-

er moving to full liberalization

over a number of years to allow

time for adjustments to the in-

creased competition. He also

said the agreements could cover

tant, said that the U.S. govern-

liberalization forward with like-

such as the EU.

the Middle East or Asia.

Mujahidin but wanted an assessment from the administration to help them decide whether to do so. Failure to talk to any representatives of the group undermined that effort, they said.

[Shahin Gobadi, a Muiahidin spokesman in Washington, also criticized the State Department, calling the re-port "a bunch of bold-faced lies that shows they have not studied historical factors about this organization, Reuters reported.
[He said the report was "a

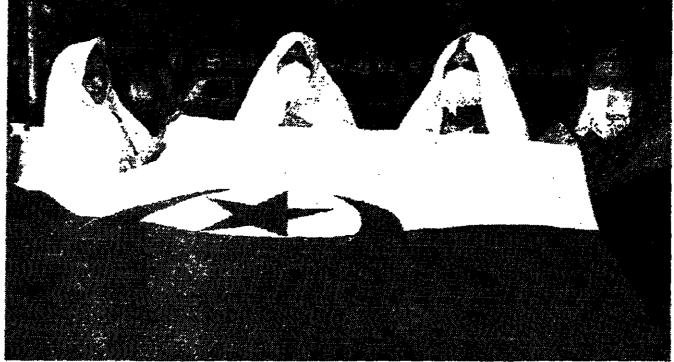
rehash" of an earlier department report that was "simply meant to be an appeasement of the mullahs in Iran."]

The administration regards Iran and Iraq, for different reasons, as two of the most dangerous and unacceptable governments in the world and has adopted a policy of "dual containment" aimed at preventing them from spreading trouble.

In Iraq, this policy has included an embrace of an exile opposition group, even though it appears to have little support within Iraq. In Iran, the policy has been the opposite, treating the Muja-hidin as if the group were just as reprehensible as Tehran.

The difference, according to administration officials and the State Department report, is that in 1979, when the Mujahidin still supported the revolutionary regime in Tehran, the group endorsed the takeover of the U.S. Embassy and the holding of American

hostages. The State Department por-trays the Mujahidin Khalq as historically anti-American, as well as deceitful in claiming to operate internally according to democratic principles. Far from the open, popular organization it claims to be. the report says, the group is more like a "cult" controlled by its founder and leader, Massoud Rajavi.



Rabin Calls

Israeli Unit*

A 'Failure'

Under Fire

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

usual attack on his own armed

forces, Prime Minister Yitzhak

Rabin said Tuesday that Israeli

soldiers in southern Lebanon

had shown themselves to be

failures during a weekend battle

against guerrillas from the pro-

Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of

Mr. Rabin's remarks were the

harshest by a senior official in

an acrid national debate that

has followed fighting on Satur-

day in which an Israeli soldiër

was killed near the Lebanese

For many Israelis, more joli-

ing than his death was the fact

that Islamic guerrillas had conje

so close to an Israeli outpost

that they were able to plant the

flag of Hezboliah there while

videotaping the entire opera-

They later distributed the

video, and it was shown on Isa-raeli television. It intensified

the national shock and fueled

predictions that emboldened

Muslim fundamentalists would

step up their raids on the buffer

strip in Lebanon that Israel has

Israel has proclaimed the ter-

Critics seized on the failure

ritory to be its "security zone"

against attacks on its northern

of Israeli soldiers to charge the

attackers with guns blazing as

evidence that an army long her-

alded for its aggressiveness had

gone soft. On the political right,

some blamed the problem on

Mr. Rabin's peace talks with

the Arabs. In their view, the

negotiations have confused and

demoralized soldiers, weaken-

ing their discipline and making

chief of staff and leader of the

far-right Tsomet Party, said

that the prime minister had as-

signed senior officers to con-

ducting negotiations with the

Palestinians and therefore, he

said, they were not "preparing

The Jerusalem Post, a steady

critic of Mr. Rabin's peace poli-

cies with the Palestinians and

Syria, said in an editorial tha

the government's "rosy" visions

of peace had led soldiers to fo-

cus on their own survival. The

attitude, the newspaper said, is:

The land being defended is to

be forfeited. Why risk one's life

outraged by such rightist at-

ploiting a military setback for

political gain. Nonetheless, they

agreed that the soldiers at

Dabshe had performed badly.

dechai, Israel's northern army

commander, also accused his

soldiers of abandoning their

Major General Yitzhak Mor-

Government officials were

to defend it?"

the army for a state of war."

Rafael Eitan, a former army

them unwilling to fight.

occupied since 1985.

village of Dabshe.

JERUSALEM - in an un-

Algerians holding a flag Tuesday near ex-President Mohammed Boudiaf's tomb during an anti-fundamentalist rally. Bomb Blast in Algerian Cemetery Kills 5 Children

ALGIERS — A bomb attack killed five children and wounded 17 people in an Algerian cemetery on Tuesday during Martyr's Day commemorations, as an Islamic fundamentalist leader warned of increased violence against the regime.

The blast ripped through a contingent of Muslim Scouts in Mostaganem, 280 kilometers (170 miles) west of Algiers. The Scouts were attending a ceremony to mark the 40th anniversary of the start of the war for independence against France.

ists began waging a guerrilla war against the army-backed regime in January 1992. Another bomb blew up almost simultaneously, slightly wounding a Moudjahid veteran of the 1954-62 war of liberation, in

the Karimia cemetery in Chlef, 150 kilometers southwest of the capital, security officials said.

The banned Islamic Salvation Front, meanwhile, warned that violence would increase and challenged President Liamine conditions."

The explosion was the first directly to target children since Muslim fundamental-idential elections by the end of 1995.

"Algeria is in a state of war," said An-war Haddam, the leader of Islamic Front members who won parliamentary seats in the first round of general elections in December 1991 before the army canceled the

"There will be no election, that's a romise," Mr. Haddam said, according to the Paris-based radio France Info. "There can quite simply be no election in these

LAKE: In India, Another Casualty of the Kashmir War 2 Arrested For Murder cies of red deer. Similar accusations of poaching have been made against guerrillas seeking refuge

in the Manas Tiger Reserve that straddles northeastern India and Bhutan. And a vast population of wildlife and birds have been eliminated across war-torn Afghanistan.

The civil war in Kashmir has increased the pace of environmental destruction to Dal Lake. Seasonal tourist hotels have been turned into year-round military barracks that pump tons of raw waste into the lake. The illegal slashing of mountainside forests by the military and its opponents has generated huge amounts of silt. And international aid organizations have suspended their prewar programs to control pollution in the lake.

Governmental officials and other observers say that trees, lakes and animals rank low on the priority list in places, like Kashmir, Afghanistan and Somalia, where civil and tribal wars threaten the existence of humans.

"When thousands of people have been killed, no one is going to think and talk about wildlife," said Noorul Hassan, who served as chief of the Kashmir Valley forest service for more than three decades before his retirement. "If a few hundred deer have been killed, so what?"

Environmentalists warn that if forests, waters and wildlife are not protected in these regions. there may be little left to sustain local populations once the political problems are resolved. Nowhere is that more evident than on Dal Lake, where several war-related environmental abuses have converged to threaten the livelihoods of thousands of people and the existence of an ecological gem.

In the last 50 years, the lake has shrunk to about half its original size. And almost twothirds of the remaining 4.6 square miles (12 square kilometers) has become smothered by vegetation in the four years since the civil war began and India posted 500,000 troops in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, according to Rasheeduddin Kundangar, a scientist at Srinagar's Sri Pratap College.

Most affected are the 3,000 lake people, who farm their vegetables on unusual floating islands Pollution is reducing their catches, forcing more of them to build more "islands," which diminish the water area. The impenetrable mats of weed have reduced the mobility of a society in which all movement and commerce takes place on water.

Watermen now are being forced to sell vegetables on the streets of Srinagar or to push their children into carpet weaving to help their families survive.

To be sure, Dal Lake suffered from serious pollution problems before the civil war began. When it was a tourist haven, more than 1,000 houseboats ringed the lake and dumped untreated sewage into the water. The 700,000 residents of Srinagar, which has no water-treatment system, have customarily used the lake and nearby rivers as toilets, sinks and wash basins.

But just as international aid organizations were beginning to pump millions of dollars into programs, war erupted and all outside efforts were suspended. What few government projects were under way became public-works programs, aimed more at giving local contractors jobs than preserving the lake. A \$225,000 settlement basin was built to control soil runoff into the lake, but it never was put into operation.

On the steep hillsides above the lake, Indian military officials, Kashmiri militants and impoverished natives are taking advantage of the lack of regulation to strip the mountains of their forest cover. The resultant silt is changing nutrient balances and abetting the growth of algae and lake-clogging vegetation.

Token governmental efforts to control some of the problems have been misguided, according to Mr. Kundangar and other scientists. Giant weed harvesters troll the lake but prune only the tops of the water weeds, making the plants grow even faster, Mr. Kundangar said.

But most disturbing to scientists has been the appearance of red algae, which thrives in polluted and stagnant water and spread over wide portions of the lake this summer.

When the patches first appeared two years ago, the lake dwellers believed it was the blood of the thousands of Kashmiris killed during the

posts and then not pursuing the guerrillas with enough force. J. Pope-Hennessy:

Is Dead at 80.

Museum Director: NEW YORK - John Pope-Hennessy, 80, a former museum since 1968, statistics compiled director in Britain, an authority by an academic group show. on the Italian Renaissance and The 10-year saga of Western the head of European painting hostages in Lebanon, which at New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1977 to 1986, died Monday at his home

in Florence. The cause was complications

from a liver ailment. In London, Sir John was the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum from 1967 to 1973 and the British Museum from 1974 to 1976. He was the only person to have been director of

In 1977, he accepted a dual position in New York as consultative chairman of the Department of European Paints ings at the Metropolitan and professor of art history at New York University's Institute of

Fine Arts.
He fulfilled this double function until 1986, when he retired and went to live in Florence; he continued to teach at the institute for a part of each year.

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CHASE: Germans Arrest Pair

Continued from Page 1

wounded man, near the town of Bavaria, where they hijacked a Limburg-Weilburg. Mercedes, keeping the driver as a third hostage. After abandoning the BMW and freeing the Mercedes' driver, they drove to the town of Fulda, where the convicts used the police officers as human shields to rob a bank dorf, the police evacuated citiof 200,000 Deutsche marks zens and called in reinforce-(about \$133,000.)

After the robbery on Monday morning, the pair left the Dollce along a highway, hijacked an Audi to replace the Mercedes and kidnapped a middle-aged couple, according to German press accounts. After a shootout with the police, they briefly barricaded themselves in a house in Hoetzelsroda, about 40 miles east of Fulda, adding a woman and her two children to

their collection of hostages. Mr. Polak and Mr. Albert fled again, this time in a Mercedes station wagon stolen from a television cameraman. Pressing across Eastern Germany toward Berlin, several times exchanging hostages and vehicles, they hit a traffic jam shortly before 8 P.M. on Monday and abruptly turned around on the highway. After first heading south toward Dresden, they then veered west again at high

speed The police tried to impose a blackout on the pair's whereabouts after they threatened to "blow everything into the air" with hand grenades unless authorities gave up the chase. But journalists at least twice contacted the convicts by mobile car telephone.

The mass-circulation Bild quoted one of the men as saying: "We want to go to a warm country -- to France or Spain. We have four pistols and hand grenades. If the police push us into a corner, then everything will be exploded."

Around 2 A.M. Tuesday, the police, who subsequently said that they had taken the threats seriously and thus were "giving them a long leash," lost the trail in the state of Hesse.

Shortly before 5 A.M. Tuesday the final three hostages

were freed, including the Economic Steps

Two hours later, a police cruiser near Herborn took gunfire from one of the convicts, who was spotted in a telephone booth. Trailing the pair to Drie-Shortly after 2 P.M., Mr. Polak, a Swiss national who had also escaped from prison in 1988, was spotted and captured

ic ties. without a struggle. Mr. Albert, a onetime member of an elite East German Army unit who had been conpursued.

victed of strangling and beheading an innkeeper, surrendered several hours later.

moment took precedence. passengers there, and then go

end of all Arab-Israeli talks." Morocco, Egypt and Jordan were by far the most eager of the Arabs to expand commer-

"We have long spoken on the Middle East in conflict," said Egypt's foreign minister, Amr "Now, here, we are speaking about peace. I'm not saying we are dreaming, but the view is clear ahead of hope in

air cargo, charters, and other the future." sectors, and he would be willing Crown Prince Hassan of Jorto negotiate not just bilaterally but with several countries at dan called the economic meetonce or in a multilateral forum

This was seen by Nick Cunningham, an analyst with Bararrived here with 140 ideas for clay's de Zoete Wedd in Lonjoint projects while a delegation don, as "another chess move" in of 100 Egyptian busines the trans-Atlantic battle for proposed some 50 business venmore competitive air rights. Mr. Ash, the Washington consul-

ment "recognizes at this stage that Britain and France are not Arafat, succeeded in lobbying for an acceleration of financia in play, so we want to move minded countries where we can find them and avoid diplomatic

MIDEAST:

met with notable Arab resistance. The thrust of Arab arguments in the bargaining that went on throughout the twoday conference was against pressing further for a lifting of the boycott because the weight of political problems, still to be resolved between Israel, Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinians,

Arab businessmen said the initial contacts made here were a success and were bound to be

But Arab politicians attending the conference and influencing its outcome also said political considerations at the

"We cannot succeed by putting the cart before the horse," said the Arab League secretary-general, Esmat Abdelmeguid. A durable peace must be based on a just solution of land for peace and on the successful

cial ties with Israel.

ing "a civilized economic achievement," while King Hassan said the peace process was

Israel's business delegation

The Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman, Yasser aid to support the self-rule regime of the Palestinian National Authority in Gaza and Jeri-

Of U.S. Boy In Italy

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

ROME - After a 34-day hunt described as one of the biggest of its kind, police in southern Italy announced Tuesday that they had arrested two men in connection with the killing of Nicholas Green, a 7-yearold American boy who died when highway robbers opened fire on his family's rental car in September.

Police officials identified the men as Francesco Mesiano, 21. and Michele Iannello, 26. The officials said they were thought to be petty criminals rather than members of the 'Ndrangheta organized crime syndicate that flourishes in the Calabria area where Nicholas was killed. But, the police said, investi-

the men's accomplices. Stung by the impression of lawlessness created by the killing, Italian authorities deployed hundreds of police and paramilitary carbinien in the hunt. More than 1,000 people had been interviewed during the investigations leading to the arrest of the two men, police

officials said. There is a feeling of relief after this terrible event." Nicholas's father. Reginald Green. said on Italian television Tuesday night. "We are glad they were caught so they cannot attack other people

The death of Nicholas Green stunned many Italians, and produced a paroxysm of national soul-searching when his parents donated his organs for transplant, an unusual practice in a land more used to vendetta after violent death.

The Green family, from Bodega Bay, California, was driving on the A3 highway between Salerno and Reggio di Calabria when the assailants struck.

The 7-year-old was shot in the head on Sept. 29 and died in a hospital on Oct. 1.

Parts of his body, including his heart, liver and kidneys, were donated to eight patients awaiting transplants in Italy. All of them survived the transplant surgery and have been reported recovering well.

KIDNAP: Terrorists Focus on Tourists Off Beaten Path

Continued from Page 1

Office advice, he said: "It isn't foolproof. For example, we might not be reaching the student who's taken a year off to go round the world."

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France called the Cambodia killings an "odious and cowardly act" and asked that the body of the French victim. Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, be returned to his family.

Mr. Braquet, Mark Slater, a Briton, and David Wilson, an Australian, were taken hostage by the Khmer Rouge on July 26 after a train ambush in southern Kampot Province in which 13 people were killed.

The Cambodian government said their bodies were exhumed

Monday at an overrun Khmer small but important weapon in Rouge base in Vine Mountains, guerrilla arsenals, accounting about 150 kilometers (95 miles) south of the capital, Phnom

Cambodia's second-ranking prime minister. Hun Sen, said the three men had been murdered despite protracted negotiations with the Maoist guerrilla group, which involved demands first for gold and then for a halt to Western military aid to Phnom Penh.

In a coincidence, confirmation of the three men's deaths came on the day that three Britons held hostage in India by Kashmiri separatists were freed unharmed after a gun battle in which two policemen and one militant were killed.

guerrilla arsenals, accounting for about 7 percent of all international terrorist operations

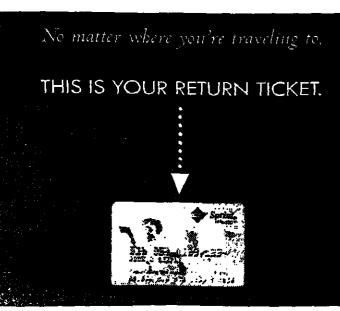
ended in June 1992 with the release of two Germans, Heinrich Strübig and Thomas Kemptner, brought much publicity but little lasting gain to their pro-Iranian captors.

The oxygen of publicity is vital to separatists in the 1990s. Within hours of the freeing of the three Britons, spokesmen for Kashmir were distancing themselves from the kidnapping but being given time to explain their cause on radio. Hostage-taking has been a

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Worldwide Comeback For Yiddish Culture

About 50 universities throughout the world now offer courses in Yiddish, according to Philip Kutner, who publishes a monthly Yiddish newsletter in San Mateo, California. Those universities include Harvard, Columbia, Ohio State, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, McGill and the University of Toronto in Canada, and Oxford University in England. There is certainly a huge resurgence of interest in Yiddish culture." said Aaron Lansky, director of the National Yiddish Book Center in South Hadley, Massachusetts,

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Yiddish grew from medieval German dialects and includes words from Hebrew and Aramaic, two ancient Semitic languages. Other ele-ments come from Romance and Slavic tongues, It was the spoken language of more than three-quarters of the world's Jews for 1,000 years.

Today, Yiddish is rarely spoken outside communities of extremely Orthodox Jews, pockets of Eastern European emigrants or university

What prompted the death of Yiddish? "There is no question the Holocaust was the catalyst," Mr. Lansky said. "It took a generation after the Holocaust to catch our breath and move on."

Short Takes

After cars and trucks, recreational boaters are a major source of smog, says the U.S. Environmental Protec-

tion Agency. Beginning in 1998 it will require marine engine manufacturers to sell cleaner-burning boat engines and motors for self-propelled water skis and sleds. Studies have shown that as much as a third of the gasoline that runs through twostroke boat engines does not burn and is released into the water to

evaporate into the air.

A rare white buffalo calf that has attracted thousands of visitors to a Janesville, Wisconsin, farm is beginning to grow a permanent, darker coat. American Indians, however, still regard the calf as a sacred messenger symbolizing impending unity and prosperity, said the call's owner. David Heider. Before buffalo were nearly hunted to extinction in the late 1800s, the odds of an albino calf being born were 1 in 10 million, experts estimate. Now there are about 130,000 buffalo and the chances are

even less, according to the National | Bison Association.

Is life in some urban neighbor boods so dangerous that frightened people are justified in gunning down their neighbors? So argued defense attorneys for Daimion Osby, then 17, accused of shooting two unarmed men, one 18 and one 28. He said they had they had been bullying him in his Fort Worth, Texas, neighborhood for over a year.

The argument that he was simply a victim of "urban survival syndrome" was enough to get him a hung jury. He is now being re-tried. The case is "unsettling and perhaps precedentsetting," said Bok Kahle, a Detroit expert in criminal justice.

The Reverend Michael Bell, who led Fort Worth's black ministers in a protest against the "urban survival vision to get that." syndrome" defense, said, "To suggest that the African American com-

munity is so enveloped by violence that everyone with sense leaves home with a gun is racist and insulting."

Fresh out of majoring in political science at Duke University, David Lauren, 22, son of the multimillionaire clothing and home furnishings magnate Ralph Lauren, has started a monthly magazine called "Swing." It is aimed at people in their 20s.

Swing, the younger Mr. Lauren says, refers "to the idea that this generation is the swing vote and in-fluences public policy" and popular culture. As to the editorial format, "I like a magazine that you can read," he says. "I don't like a magazine where there are crazy graphics upside down and airplanes flying through the pages and funky things going on. The MTV generation can watch tele-

International Herald Tribune.

Killer' Bees Finally Arrive, Landing in a California Jail

Los Angeles Times Service inside a prison near Blythe, on Prison, authorities said. the Colorado River, where they

have announced. the Riverside County agricultural commissioner, Jim Wal- then drowned in diesel fuel. lace, said Monday of the bees' long-awaited arrival in Califor-

The ones that prompted RIVERSIDE, California — Monday's announcement were A swarm of the Africanized found Oct. 24 and destroyed the "killer" honewhees has finally "killer" honeybees has finally reached California — landing at the Chuckawalla Valley State

A basketball-sized swarm of were promptly killed, officials bees landed atop a fence post about 50 feet (15 meters) from "They're here, and we're going to have to live with them," the pedestrian entrance to the prison. They were doused with industrial-strength foam spray,

Examinations at government laboratories later identified the bees as the hyper-defensive That assumes — as experts honey makers that have do — that more bees will fol-swarmed north from Brazil since their release there in 1957.

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Middle East Priorities

The North African/Middle East economic summit in Casablanca was designed to add an economic boost to the political boost already being imparted to this swath of countries by the Americansponsored Arab-Israeli peace talks. These countries are not exactly a "region"; they extend geographically from the Atlantic to the Gulf, and economically and socially from the impoverished and feudal to the high-tech and democratic. No single summit, no matter how ambitious its official and business sponsors, can point the way to smoothing out all their tensions. To have wise and hefty outside support for thinking in cooperative terms, however, is bound to be a boon.

In almost all the participating countries, there is a slice of society that sees its and its country's future in expanding international ties and in accepting greater dependence on formerly hostile or politically remote neighbors. But there is also a constituency focused on protecting old special ways, domestic and international, and keeping the national culture more or less isolated from external contacts. The Casablanca conference and its program spin-offs, then, have become a forum in which each country was forced to define its very identity. In the short run, the

clash between fundamentalists and modernizers is likely to sharpen.

The tangible result meant to emerge from Casablanca is a regional development bank with the special mission of financing joint development projects. Certainly this fits the broad notion of strengthening the economic underpinning of peace. Hard questions need to be asked. however, about what a new bank will add to or take away from existing banks that will be eligible to join it and expected to finance it, and about how it will be run.

The West takes post-World War II (and post-Cold War) Europe as the model of a region's turn from conflict to conciliation. But - a Mideast difference - the key players, Israelis and Palestinians, remain painfully divided about the wisdom of planning a common future. Even as the representatives of 60 nations were rallying in Morocco around the banner of regional integration, Israelis were fencing out West Bank and Gaza day workers in the aftermath of a Palestinian suicide bombing in Tel Aviv. A successful larger regional structure cannot possibly be built around a central core in which the principal actors are still struggling. There the first focus of the region's striving must remain.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Presidential Security

Two assaults on the White House in two months raise once again all the hard and painful questions about the president's security. In each case the assailant was apparently deranged, alone, using means that are within the reach of a great many people. In September the weapon was a small aircraft, and in last Saturday's shooting it was a Chinese-made rifle of pre-World War II design, of which there are perhaps a million in the United States. That is almost more frightening than a purposeful conspiracy, for it is impossi-ble to foresee random acts of craziness and violence by people whose lives give no indication of their intentions.

Everyone's first impulse is to say that the president's security has to be paramount — but it doesn't take long to see that an absolute rule won't work. The president lives in the middle of a big city, in a building that is one of the country's most heavily visited monuments. He lives a few seconds from the flight path of a major airport. Over the years the guarded perimeter of the White House has been pushed outward to include the Old Executive Office Building to the west and the Treasury to the east. We suppose that the next suggestion will be to close the broad sidewalk along Pennsylvania Avenue or the avenue itself. And then what about

Lafayette Park? These are unpleasant possibilities that would do substantial damage to the symbolism of the people's government without achieving any great advantage in actual security.

If safety were all that mattered, there would be a strong case for a presidential residence entirely away from this or any other city. (That would be a repetition of earlier history, for Washington was established in what was then open countryside because the founders of the Republic feared urban mobs and riots.) But you can go only so far with the protective impulse without finally distorting the presidency itself, turning it into a kind of hidden-away institution and making the White House a kind of fortress.

Security rules will always push in favor of more distance between the president and the public. Presidents will al-ways push back in favor of more contact, and they will generally be right. But it means that they and the country will always have to depend heavily on the skill of the Secret Service -- not to mention the fast reflexes and valor of private citizens like Ken Davis and Harry Rakosky, the passersby who wrestled Saturday's gunman to the ground and prevented a second fusillade.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Playing With Time

Daylight is a gift of nature, but humans have successively taken it on themselves to measure, subdivide, standardize and even politicize nature's schedule. Once, the motive was to help ancient Egyptian farmers predict the annual Nile flood. In modern times, it is to synchronize everything from train schedules and prime-time television to working hours and private appointments.

clocks and lives from strict local solar time as a sundial might measure it. It has also increasingly put governments in charge of the clock. That, along with increasing urbanization, made possible the 20th century's great leap forward in artificial time asurement — daylight savings time.

The idea goes back at least to Benjamin Franklin. The purpose, then as now, was to economize on fuel for artificially lighting homes, businesses and public places in the evening. The opportunity comes from the early morning daylight "wasted" in summer, since most urban dwellers rise considerably later than the summer sun. Of course, no daylight is actually saved or even shifted from morning to evening. The only things that actually spring ahead and fall back are the num-

bers on our clocks. By World War I, fuel rationing and increased urbanization made Franklin's originally facetious proposal seem to some governments a practical necessity. Germany was the first country to officially establish daylight savings time, in 1915. Britain followed a year later. The U.S. Congress created both standard time zones and daylight savings time at a single stroke in March 1918.

Farmers and rural dwellers prefer living the daylight savings provisions soon after the war. That left states and localities free to decide for themselves until Congress again stepped in and enacted year-round daylight time during World War II. With peace, local option returned. But since 1966, Congress has repeatedly tried to nudge the nation toward uniform timekeeping. Everywhere but Hawaii, Arizona and half of Indiana, clocks were turned back an hour on Sunday morning.

Some Americans have felt the change mainly through this week's dramatically earlier sunsets. Others are glad that they no longer have to get up while it is still dark outside. But for most, Sunday morning offered the chance to savor that rarest of modern treats, one precise and precious hour liberated from the tyrannical thrall of man-made time.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Children and the Arts

We want to support and nurture our artists and humanists and the traditions that they represent. And we want also to bring those traditions alive for literally millions and millions of children who too often grow up without opportunities for creative expression, without opportunities for intellectual stimulation, without exposure to the diverse cultural traditions that contribute to our identify as Americans. Too often today, instead of children discovering the joyful rewards of painting, or music, or sculpting, or writing, or testing a new idea, they express themselves through acts of frustration, help-

lessness, hopelessness and even violence. We hope that among the many contributions this committee makes it will be thinking and offering ideas about how we can provide children with safe havens to develop and explore their own creative potential. The arts and humanities have the potential for being such safe havens. - Hillary Clinton, on the new presidential

Committee on the Arts and Humanities, as auoted in The Washington Post.



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On the Way Toward a Workable International System

NEW YORK — As the United Na-tions, founded in 1945, prepares for the transition from its first half century to its second, it is undergoing a pro-found intellectual and political transformation. History shows that those living in a revolution are often unaware of the dimensions of the changes taking

place around them. Today, the United Nations does not have the time to await history's assessment; we must sort out the new concepts and changes as they unfold.

We are witnessing a dramatic alteration in the threat to international peace and security. As globalization transforms economic relations, the link between worldwide development and international peace grows stronger. For the United Nations, this has meant a renewed commitment to development as our primary task. But it is in peacekeeping that immediate concerns have arisen.

The United Nations invented peacekeeping. The tasks which it now undertakes far transcend peacekeeping in its original sense.

For most of the United Nations' history, peacekeeping has been a clear and simple concept. Member states have provided troops to serve under the secretary-general. All parties to a conflict have welcomed them. The mission has been to help keep an agreed cease-fire and thus to keep the peace. Confrontation has not been expected.

Peacekeeping today has become far more complicated. In the past four years, the United Nations has been called to more peacekeeping operations than in the previous 44 years.

Some 70,000 civilian and military personnel are now serving in 17 operations across the world. Peacekeeping expenditures have more than doubled in just two years, to \$3.3 billion this year.

The demand for operations, the num-

By Butros Butros Ghali The writer is secretary-general of the United Nations.

ber of personnel, the budgets involved actors. The United Nations is working - all are of vastly greater magnitude.

Today's peacekeeping involves new situations and new tasks. Peacekeepers have been sent to areas where there are no agreements, where consent to a United Nations presence is sporadic and where governments do not exist or have limited effective authority.

And peacekeeping is more than just keeping apart the warring parties. It may

There are signs that the system of collective security established in San Francisco nearly 50 years ago is finally beginning to work as conceived.

be aimed at protecting vulnerable populations, delivering humanitarian relief or responding to the collapse of a state. It may entail restoring democracy or building a foundation for national recovery. Often these tasks must go on at the same time, in the same theater of operations.

These changes require greater involvement of regional organizations and arrangements. Such groups can help ease the financial and material burdens placed on the United Nations. They can provide special insights into conflict in their regions and can sometimes respond more quickly militarily.

In this second generation of peacekeeping, there are no easy solutions. Each operation is different. Each requires new concepts, in different combinations, often undertaken by multiple out the difficulties case by case. Today's first major challenge is com-

mand and coordination. In today's dangerous settings, member states and regional organizations have been cautious about placing their forces solely under UN command. But unity of command is essential. Nothing can lower the risk in the field like working together -- and nothing can increase it like the failure to do so.

For a UN operation to proceed safely and effectively, it must coherently orchestrate civil, humanitarian and political efforts, under the protection of a unified military force.

The second challenge is simultaneously fielding successful multiple operations

by multiple actors.

In Bosnia, the Security Council has mandated peacemaking, which means negotiation, as well as peacekeeping. Too often in the past three years there has been little peace to keep, but these concepts can work effectively at the same time.

If, however, peace enforcement were added to the mix, the other efforts would be undercut and the entire mission endangered. Realistically, no operation can use force in one part of the theater of conflict while serving as a neutral humanitarian mission and impartial partner to agreements in another.

The third challenge is the changing

nature of conflict. Today, conflicts and confrontations inside state borders are more prevalent than interstate wars. But the United Nations cannot and

should not intervene on behalf of every troubled nation. Not only are its resources limited, the UN Charter explicitly prohibits it from intervening in matters essentially in the domestic jurisdiction of a state.

Yet in certain circumstances the Security Council can authorize action to address a local conflict: when a state requests it, as in Cambodia; when all semblance of state authority vanishes, as in Somalia; and when whole populations are singled out

for genocide, as in Rwanda. Under such conditions, the Security Council is not intervening in internal affairs. Rather, it is acting, under the UN Charter, to maintain international peace and security. This means that the United Nations needs to build greater understanding of the limited circumstances in which such action is undertaken.

The fourth challenge is the new regionalism. Regional entities can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of UN efforts for peace. Their involvement with the United Nations would further democratize the international system. But the very features that make regional entities effective may also make regional involvement seem threatening.

Those close to a problem and well equipped to handle it may also be too close to its living historical associations. In short, regional involvement may raise the old fears of regional hegemony and intervention. The methods of United Nations-regional cooperation must be improved. We must take care that new regionalism does not become an alternative to multilateralism. The resurgence of spheres of influence and resultant rekindling of old regional hospilities would

deal a serious blow to collective security. There are signs that the system of collective security established in San Francisco nearly 50 years ago is finally beginning to work as conceived and that it is proving able to respond flexibly to new challenges. We are on the way to achieving a workable international system.

The New York Times.

Canada: Stop Humoring the Spoilers and Make the Country Whole Mr. Parizeau has said that if he brooding over past insults. I can

By Mordecai Richler

MONTREAL — The critic Northrop Frye envisioned Canada as a fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy of the Peaceable Kingdom, wherein the lion would lie down with the lamb. The heirs to two of the Western world's seminal cultures, the English and the French, would share a nearly empty, enviably blessed land, en-

ing each other. Prime Minister Jean Chrétien probably got it right when he said last Thursday, "I know it will be a 'yes' for Canada when Quebeckers vote in next year's referendum." But Canadians, just in case, are bracing for a turbulent want a divorce. year, with acrimony the rule.

Even as foreigners wonder if Quebec will finally separate, the larger possibility is that the rest of Canada, weary of the endless, wasting quarrel, will boot la Belle Province out of the confederation -a sentiment that separatist politicians will do their utmost to provoke, as it would serve their narrow, xenophobic agenda.

In the early 1960s, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, returning home after a long sojourn abroad, discovered that francophone Quebeckers had abandoned their Holy Mother Church and freed themselves "from an atavistic vision, only to throw themselves under the shadow of a new faith: Holy Mother Nation. Tribalism." This, the former prime minister ventured in his memoirs, "would lead directly to doctrinaire separatism." So it did. And now, as in the past, U.S. citizens will be courted by federalists and separatists and asked to take sides in our family dispute.

Some time next year, Jacques Parizeau. Quebec's newly elected remier, is bound to descend on Washington and New York blowing smoke. He will pronounce Quebec's independence inevitable. But, far from being inevitable, it is not even likely. A clear majority of Quebeckers don't The separatist Parti Québécois,

led by Mr. Parizeau, had to settle for a disappointing victory in the provincial election of Sept. 12. Campaigning against an unpopular, exhausted nine-year-old Liberal government, it did take 77 seats to the Liberals' 47 in Quebec's National Assembly, but out of the 3.9 million votes cast, its majority was merely 16,000.

Furthermore, many Parti Québecois supporters told polisters they wanted a change of government but would not endorse separation. The last time the pulse was reported, on Oct. 16, only 32.8 percent said they would vote for

And so Quebec's eventual Referendum II, the Sequel promises to be called out on strikes. to yield the same result as the first

Mexico: Political Murder Could Short-Circuit Reform

By Peter H. Smith

one, in 1980: 60 percent for continued federation, 40 percent for what the Parti Quebecois is pledged to call, evasively, "sover-

eignty" in its referendum question.
The reason for that dodge is that more Quebeckers would vote for sovereignty than for indepen-dence. According to the polls, a quarter to a third actually believe that they can be sovereign yet remain a part of Canada and send legislators to Ottawa. It is not in the separatists' interest to disillusion them.

Going into this past September's election, a triumphal Mr. Parizeau promised a referendum in eight to 10 months. Visibly shaken by the results, he began to backpedal, yet recently as-sured us, unequivocally, of a ref-erendum before the end of 1995.

But the separatist cause flies on two wings. Its Ottawa wing, the Bloc Québécois, led by Lucien Bouchard, won 54 seats in the 1992 federal election. And in Alice in Wonderland Canada, the perpetually seething Mr. Bouchard, intent on dismembering the nation, also fills the office of leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition, our traditional goverament-in-waiting. He does not want to step up to the plate only

loses Referendum II, he might call for a third, maybe even a fourth. In short, the confederation might have to submit to a good-taste test once every decade. In 1991, Mr. Parizeau dug mto his pocket to offer money to a group of young louts, Action Québec, who scoured Quebec's eastern

townships, where the English and French get along just fine, for signs, even restaurant menus, contaminated by such words as "sundae" and "hamburger." Once thrust into office, in a alculated insult to Montrealers, 40 percent of whom are non-fran-

cophone, he appointed Camille Laurin, the politician they loathe above all, to handle the province's Montreal affairs. It was Mr. Laurin who introduced Bill 101 in 1977. It pronounced French the province's only official language, declared bilingual commercial signs illegal and ruled that wherever children came from, even other pro-

in French, unless one of their parents had been to an English school in Quebec. Mr. Laurin is especially disliked, even feared, by Montreal's Jewish community, diminished by the continuing exodus

vinces, they had to be educated

educated young. Quebeckers, myself included, Compounding uncertainties, are injustice collectors, still

make a choice — between his bar-

gain with PRI old-liners and rapid political change. If reform via

consensus proves impossible, he may be tempted to discard plans for political liberalization and turn toward old-guard politicians

to maintain social peace. That

Acceleration of political re-form would be a difficult deci-

sion. It would entail not only a

more open political process at na-

tional state and local levels but

also tolerance for the opposition,

real freedom of the press, attacks

on high-level corruption and pro-

reaction and possibly new out-

bursts of violence. But in the long

run, it may well become Mr. Ze-

dillo's only plausible alternative.

The writer is director of the Cen-

ter for Iberian and Latin American

Studies at the University of Califor-

nia, San Diego. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

And it would meet resistance.

would mean repression.

tection of human rights.

remember when Quebec nationalists, during World War II, were ardent supporters of Vichy, and the time in 1941 when they marched down the main street of our working-class neighborhood chanting "Death to the Jews!"

Francophones can recall when English-speaking clerks in Montreal department stores refused to serve them in their own language. But if today's Québecois na-

tionalists can be accused of tribalism, the majority are certainly no longer anti-Semitic, and they now control most of the province's economic levers, which is as it should be. Furthermore, they are indispensable to Canada they make the country whole.

If we are to have a referendum in 1995, the best result would be a decisive 60-40 either way, and the worst result 52-48 for federalism

Some 550,000 of Quebec's 760,000 remaining anglophones are rooted in the greater Montreal area, and in the unlikely event that separatists should prevail. half have said they would leave.

Should the separatists win by a small margin, the rest of Canada would argue that such a majority was not sufficient to break up a country. If they lose by a small margin, they will bitterly blame

the anglophones. Negotiations could go on for years. There could be a run on the Canadian dollar. Dividing the nation's spoils as well as responsibil-ity for a \$550 billion national debt

vould create another problem. If, as conventional wisdom has federalists should win with a 60-40 plurality, then there would

still be a sizable minority of Quebeckers bristling with discontent. Any way you look at it, postreferendum Quebec will be a bruised and unhappy place -

and a healer will be called for. That office just might be filled by 36-year-old Jean Charest, leader of the decimated Tories. The engaging Mr. Charest, fluently bilingual, is easily the most popular federalist in Quebec and is not without admirers in the rest of Canada. He could be the country's last best hope; however, he remains largely untested.

Meanwhile, yesterday's dream of a Peaceable Kingdom is now threatening to become tomorrow's. most unnecessary nightmure.

Mordecai Richler, the novelist, is author most recently of "This Year in Jerusalem." He contributed this comment to The New

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

at twenty minutes past two o'clock. The entire metropolis is profoundly moved and the churches are crowded with sadfaced worshippers praying for the soul of the dead monarch. [The Herald says in an editorial: The death of the Czar is the most important event that has happened in Europe since the war of 1870.

tion of peace. Further problems Versailles providing for Germaterms mean that the world will wait another month before the

months after the signature of the Treaty - built up insecurely in seven months of diplomatic jockeying — it is discovered with almost comic bewilderment, that its conditions necessitate the aid of claborate mechanism - for which preparations have not been made!

York edition:) The International Civil Aviation Conference of fifty-two nations heard a message from President Roosevelt calling for action to make the air a world ocean of peaceful commerce, with air transport the first means of putting the world once more on a peaceful basis. He declared strong opposition to "the thought of creating great blocks of closed air," which, he warned, would amount to "tracing in the sky the conditions for possible future wars."

that it was a strictly political af-

SAN DIEGO — In Mexico there are no lone-gunman theories. After José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, secretary-general of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, was gunned down on Sept. 28, in the second highlevel political assassination in little more than six months, the rumor-prone society conjured elaborate theories of political intrigue, personal revenge, family ties and drug trafficking.

It is impossible to know which if any of these interpretations is correct. But as Mexico heads toward the inauguration of a new president on Dec. 1, the assassination theories, and what underlies them, have profound implications for the country's future, its political system and its relation-

ship with the United States. Consider one common view of the murder plot: that it was the work of Colombia-connected drug lords seeking to intimidate Mr. Ruiz Massieu's brother, Mario Ruiz Massieu, a deputy attorney general who was cracking down on traffickers.

The explanation makes little sense. If that was their purpose, why wouldn't they have attacked Mario hunself? Still, it has a certain appeal, because it holds the comforting implication that Mexico was the victim not of internal rifts but of alien forces.

A second theory depicts the murder as a desperate rearguard action of anti-democratic reactionaries opposed to any political transformation. Like the PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio, murdered in Tijuana last March, Mr. Ruiz Massicu in this view was a martyr for democracy, And his killers' desperation shows that time is on the reformers' side; the more rapid the political liberalization, the weaker the opposition will be.

A third view, an amalgam of the first two, holds that the assassination was the product of an altiance between hard-line politicians and rising narcotraficantes. "The most solid hypothesis,"

said Mario Ruiz Massieu, who

has taken charge of the investiga-

tion of his brother's death, "is fair, with the help or with the financing of the drug traffickers."

This alliance is not an ephemeral arrangement of convenience, he says, but a compact with long-term ambitions. "I believe drug traffickers have used a group of resentful or archaic politicians who don't want change or mod-eraization of political life," he told a radio interviewer. "They have used them, and they have financed this operation and future operations that could have taken place."

His brother was, perhaps, just the first name on a long hit list. However shocking all these theories derive from undeniable realities. One is the presence and power of drug cartels. Mexico supplies more than 20 percent of the heroin and 60 percent of the foreign-grown marijuana available in U.S. markets. About half the cocaine that enters the United

States passes through Mexico. This illicit commerce has strengthened existing gangs and led to new ones, notably the Gulf cartel in the northern state of Ta-maulipas, linked to the formida-

ble Cali cartel of Colombia. These cartels are making efforts to penetrate the Mexican political and law-enforcement apparatus. It is the only way an illegal business can hope to survive. Whether or not they were involved in the slaying of Mr. Ruiz Massieu, it can be assumed that drug king-pins are forming coalitions with political accomplices.

These alliances are emerging in an atmosphere of unusual political uncertainty. Within the PRI. traditional politicians bitterly resent the changes that have stripped them of their long-standing bases of power and privilege. So far, two political figures have been named in the Ruiz Massieu investigation, and one, Congressman Manuel Muñoz Rocha of Tamaulipas, has apparently acknowledged his role in the plot. The basic questions are: How far has the process gone?

How high is the infiltration? It would be naive to assume that only old-fashioned politicians are susceptible to overtures from drug cartels. Corruption obeys no ideology. This makes another statement

of Mario Ruiz Massieu's especially suggestive: "We are closing one chapter and opening another, with names of people from a higher level of politics and a stronger political presence than man Muñoz." As a result of social strains, the

six-year administration of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has seen more violence than any presidential term in recent memory. Added to this is the political vulnerability of President-elect Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, the capable but uninspiring technocrat who replaced Mr. Colosio at the top of the PRI ticket. He had little time to campaign

and few connections in the party,

so he had to reach a bargain with old-line "dinosaurs" in the PRI to assure his election. Despite his impressive victory on Aug. 21, polisters agree that his popular mandate is not for rapid change but for stability and continuity. In this context, the slaying of José Francisco Ruiz Massieu assumes transcendent significance. He was close to Mr. Salinas, hav-

president's sisters, and politically close to Mr. Zedillo, perhaps destined for a major cabinet position. More important, he was crucial to helping Mr. Zedillo maintain his shaky alliance between reformers and traditionalists. Known as a "baby dinosaur." Mr. Ruiz Massieu could work with both wings of the PRI. The prime consequence

is to threaten Mr. Zedillo's project for gradual political reform. All this poses formidable challenges for the president-elect. He cannot regain legitimacy for the system without achieving credible solutions to the Ruiz Massieu and

of his murder, if not its motivation.

Colosio assassinations.

الميكذا من الاجل

1894: Death of the Czar ST. PETERSBURG - Alexander III's sufferings ended in death ing been married to one of the

1919: Peace Delayed

PARIS — The Supreme Council of the Allies failed again to name the day for the official promulgawith the protocol to the Treaty of ny's compliance with Armistice Beyond that, he may have to Treaty is made effective. [The Her-

1944: One World's Sky CHICAGO - | From our New

America's Anarchic Binge: Just Where Does It Lead?

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

Martin Duran was trying to do when he walked up to the White House sence along Pennsylvania Avenue last Saturday afternoon and fired 20 or 30 shots from a Chinese semiautomatic rifle at one of the hallowed symbols of the Republic.

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But whatever else it was, his menacing anti-social act may well be a sobering parable of what follows when office seekers take, as they have all fall, virulent electronic potshots not just at one another but at the national symbols of political authority -- Congress above all

Did this climate of cynical con-tempt bend the deranged mind of Mr. Duran? Even if it didn't, where is it taking us?

There has always been an anarchic streak in American politics, the dark side of American individualism. Campaigns of insult and vilifi-cation are as old as the nation. But something new has been added. Vats of anti-institutional vitriol are now routinely sluiced in election seasons on "government" or "Coniress" or, in a more genteel version, "the political class."

These trends are amplified by television, which in its power to indite gut emotionalism dwarfs print and radio. Attack ads constitute a change not just of degree but of kind

WASHINGTON — It is yet to
be established what Francisco

— the sort of change that Marshall
McLuhan had in mind 30 years ago when that student of mass media proclaimed that "the medium is the message." He argued that forms of communication create habits of response independent of, and ultimately more consequential than, the "content" of the messages they carry.

His observation now appears prophetic. One thing universally noticed in recent political campaigns is that voters are bored stiff by and mostly ignorant of "issues" - the content of politics — and respond only to the raw, visceral impressionism of negative advertising.

That is a big change since 1952. the year when televised political advertising first emerged in a national election. Dwight Eisenhower's presidential campaign put up television ads that are laughably innocuous by today's scorched-earth, take-noprisoners standards, although they at least addressed real concerns.

Example: A "housewife" asks Ike about "the high cost of living." Ike mildly answers that "my Mamie" scolds him about the price of groceries. Today, attack ads would probably accuse his opponent, Adlai Stevenson, of poisoning the groceries.

Every election in the past 42 years, with scarcely a pause, has seen television campaigning become more slick and licentious - emo-



fear and loathing, caricaturing candidates and turning campaigns into cartoons, implying that Congress, government generally, and certainly politics are inherently wicked.

It remained for the resourceful columnist Russell Baker to achieve the ultimate 1994 satire. He imagined a candidate for Congress who accuses his opponent, the incumbent, of going to Washington. He promises, if elected, to stay at home in the district

and not go near the place. This is known to logicians as re-

tional, simplistic, designed to stir ductio ad absurdum, reduction to the nefarious influence of a shadowy fear and loathing, caricaturing can-absurdity. But this year the absurd is group he calls "the political class." the reality. Almost.

When Mark Twain wisecracked, a only native criminal class," voters recognized it as a timely joke. Railroads and other corporations owned senators; many rank-and-file congressmen were on the take. Today, politics is cleaner, but office-holding per se is depicted as a corrupt act. My civilized and learned colleague George Will seems to track

group he calls "the political class."

Where is it taking us? A republic has only its institutions and creeds century ago, that Congress is "our to bind the nation together. The unrelenting incitement of contempt for government proves more than is probably intended. Since election after election only seems, in the eyes of critics, to make the situation worse, the inescapable conclusion is that the system is too far gone to fix.

But what alternatives do our modern anarchists have in mind? every political sin he writes about to

Washington Post Writers Group

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Enterprise for the Mideast

Adnan Khashoggi's assessment is right on the mark ("Peace Needs Small Business, Which Needs Enterprise Funds," Opinion, Oct. 28). Emerging governments have a singularly difficult task in organizing themselves for governance. Their central focus is to develop the bureaucracy necessary to begin or expand the delivery of basic services to their constituencies: public health, police protection and justice, public welfare and utilities. Their energies are strained to do these basic things. , Governments rarely are capable

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited maof delivering economic renewal especially in areas where the infrastructure of economic development is embryonic or nonexistent. Such is

the case in Gaza and the West Bank. History continues to tell us that the engine of democracy is a viable economy. Governments are constituted to govern; governments are not constituted to provide short-term improvement to an economy, and rarely does government succeed in longterm economic improvement.

The "enterprise fund" paradigm is a tested, proven vehicle for achieving immediate economic growth in underdeveloped or emerging countries. Private enterprise, for all its warts, still offers the best hope for peaceful transition and nation-building.

I hope that those business leaders who met this week in Casablanca to forge ideas on the joint economic development of the Middle East have taken the time to study Mr. Khashoggi's prescription. These next few

gion. The risks that its leaders have taken are significant ones. One would hope that the West, and especially the United States, pays attention.

> WILLIAM C. PARNELL. Great Falls, Virginia.

The UN Was There

Ramses Nassif writes of his dismay that the United Nations "was not represented at the highest level" at the signing ceremony of the Jordan-Israel peace treaty (Letters, Oct. 28). Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali was indeed invited to atdue to prior travel plans he was unable to attend. However, in view of the secretary-general's conviction present at such a historic occasion, he dispatched a high-level delegation to represent him, headed by Undersecretary-General Terje Roed

tance to the Palestinians in the occupied territories. The UN seat, therefore, was certainly not empty in the Arava Desert

> JOE SILLS, Spokesman for the Secretary-General. United Nations, New York.

Europe's Debt to America

Regarding the opinion column "If the Germans Were Voting to Rede-sign Europe" (Oct. 15):

William Pfaff seems to assume that modern European history betend by both Jordan and Israel, but gan with the unification of the German-speaking states of Central Europe. More exactly, it commenced with the disintegration of the Rothat the United Nations should be man Empire. Since then, the Continent has seen an unending march of wars, destruction and killing.
Somehow, Europeans believe

that this history is the necessary years may offer the best chance for Larsen, the secretary-general's spe-achieving a lasting peace in the re-cial coordinator for all UN assis-chitecture, industry and mercantil-

ism that survives. Truly, the issue does not center on any particular country, but on the nature of peoples. The continuing glories of the Goths, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Vandals and Franks do not require a true European union, only the semblance of one.

The United States was founded and developed by people fed up with those continuing glories. So it is not difficult to understand European chafing under the past 50 years of Pax Americana. The exclusion of the United States from the European Union shows that the hundreds of billions of dollars that America squandered on rebuilding and protecting Europe are disdained - most of all in Brussels and Strasbourg. It is thus fitting and proper that the "new," rebuilt Europe pay back these costs of the last 50 years to the American taxpayers who financed them.

> BERNARD R. FEINSILBER. - San Antonio, Texas.

Bring the Euthanasia Drip Out Into the Honest Light

By Thomas A. Preston

SEATTLE — Not long ago I consulted in the case of a 65-yearold woman who had advanced heart disease and intermittent chest pain. normal medical practice. For five days a bevy of doctors gave every test and treatment they could think of. Finally her attending physician asked if there was anything else I thought he should do. When I replied no, he said, "Then we're going to start a morphine drip."

Ostensibly, the doctor's purpose was to kill pain. But we both knew

MEANWHILE

that the morphine drip - a slow, continuous injection of the painkiller into a vein — would kill the patient, by gradually curtailing her breathing. Without it, she would probably have lived for days or weeks; as it was, she died in eight hours.

There is no doubt that this practice widespread. Any physician can do it in the hospital at any time. And while few doctors would openly practice enthanasia. I have never found a colleague who thinks a morphine drip is wrong if the patient is dying.

Medical ethicists have a term for it: the "double effect." Our intent is to relieve pain; death is (to use the ethicists' jargon) a "foreseen but unintended consequence."

Even the Catholic Church sees nothing wrong with such procedures: "It is not euthanasia to give a dying person sedatives and analgesics for the alleviation of pain," says a 1975 directive from the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, "even though they may de-prive the patient of the use of ason, or shorten his life."

But the morphine drip is undeniably euthanasia, hidden by professional tradition and language.

When physicians secretly and silently adapt a normal medical practice to hasten dying, we are on shaky ground indeed if we say that they may not do so openly and honestly.

The morphine drip differs from the popular conception of euthanasia in two ways. The first is time. If a physician injects a patient with a highly lethal drug (or a sudden large

dose of a drug like morphine), death ensues within seconds and any observer brands the act as euthanasia. A morphine drip takes time, and hospital staff and family come and go during the process. Death is gradual and appears to be of natural causes, and the doctor's absence at the time of death dispels any association between physician and dying.

The second difference is stated in-

patients's suffering and not wanting to be identified as the agents of death, act within the boundaries of

But any form of suffering can be interpreted as pain, and assessment of severity is a matter of professional judgment. If I administer morphine to a suffering and dying patient to relieve pain, I am legal and ethical; if I say it is to end her life, I am illegal and unethical.

I am grateful for the help the morphine drip brings to many patients. But the practice is society's wink to euthanasia, and it creates deception, medical paternalism and inequality of treatment. For one thing, it says to physicians, "Practice

covertly, and you will be all right."

Is this really what you want of your doctors? Do you want us to be equally forthcoming about whether you have cancer, or why we recommend bypass surgery, or why you need an experimental drug?

Second, this covert form of euthanasia takes the decision out of the hands of patients and their families. Where physician-assisted suicide gives the decision to the patient, the morphine drip empowers physicians to initiate and carry out the ultimate act of medical paternalism.

Finally, since the morphine drip is at the discretion of physicians, its distribution is arbitrary and inequitable. Most doctors who are willing to give morphine drips to dying patients will reject overt requests for assistance in dying, for fear of legal trouble or professional censure. Indeed, by asking to die quickly, a patient preempts the physician, blows the ethical cover and doesn't

get what he wants. In a much-publicized report last May, the New York State Task Force on Life and the Law concluded that assisted suicide should not be legalized, in part because it could never be adequately regulated. But the panel did not acknowledge that physicians routinely end patients' lives with morphine drips.

The necessary regulation will be possible only if we admit that cuthanasia is widespread now.

Only then can we turn the debate to the real issue: specific guidelines on who qualifies for aid in dying -... and how to be sure that the decisionis made by the patient, not just for the convenience of the family, the doctor or the hospital.

The writer is a cardiologist and professor of medicine at the University of Washington. He contributed this tent. Physicians, wanting to ease their comment to The New York Times.

Herald Eribune

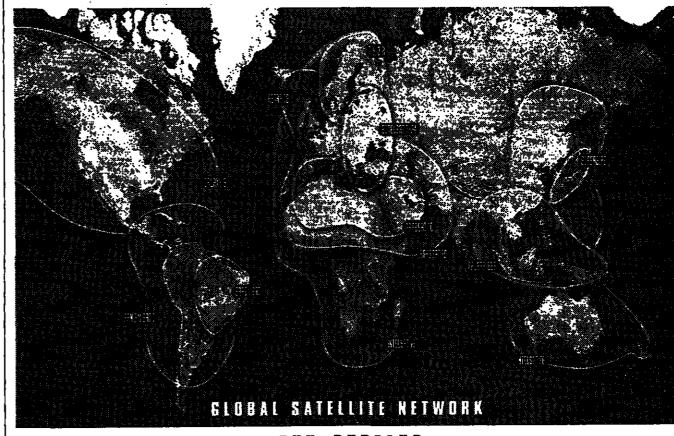
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Taking Film Noir To the Heartland

With 'Last Seduction,' John Dahl Refines the Art of Movie Murder

By William Grimes New York Times Service

EW YORK - The fine art of murder is a simple one, and John Dahl, the direc-tor of "The Last Seduction." intends to keep it that way. "I've always liked films with just a couple of characters in which things get twisted around," he said in a recent interview in New York.

With just three films under his belt, Dahl, at 38, has acquired a growing audience that thrills to his distinctive, updat-ed style of film noir. Like the great practitioners of the genre, like his hero, Billy Wilder, Dahl starts with a basic premise. "Bleak, dark situations make for good drama," he said.

But in Dahl's films, it's not the dark, rain-slicked streets of New York or the seedy side of Los Angeles that evokes the moral chill of film noir.

Dahl sticks to the world he grew up in, in Billings, Montana. He finds his suspense in the wide-open spaces, dotted with claustrophobic small towns: places like Red Rock, the Wyoming town that lends its name to Dahl's cult favorite, "Red Rock West," or Beston. the attractive little spot in westwhich opened here last week. In his films, evil strangers stalk the heartland. An ill wind stirs the prairie dust.

"The first story I wrote in high school was about a guy who fakes his own death and heads out of town," he said. "Tve always been attracted to the idea of someone escaping his life and changing his name. Maybe that

comes from growing up in a landlocked, isolated place."
In "Seduction," it's not a he, it's a she. And what a she. Bridget Gregory, played by Linda Fiorentino, establishes herself in the opening scenes of the film as hard, cold and ruthless. That turns out to be her soft side. For

110 minutes, she does more than equal battle with her drugdealer husband, assorted private investigators and the biggest sap to hit the big screen since Fred MacMurray in "Double Indemnity." Critics have turned themselves inside out to praise both Fiorentino and the blackly comic screenplay by Steve Barancik.
Dahl, a quiet, studious-look-

ing man with wire-rimmed glassblack checked flannel shirt and worn two-tone cowboy boots, does not look like the kind of person to sur the witch's brew of Seduction." His first reaction to Bridget was disbelief.

"When I read the script," he said, "I kept thinking, she can't be this bad; she's just a mixed-up kid on a crazy trip; when will she pull herself together?" But there was no letup. "At first, I just wanted her himo to get hit by a garbage truck at the end," he said. "I wanted her to die."

Like Lucifer in "Paradise Lost," however, Bridget gets the best lines. She radiates charisma. "The scary thing is that some people root for Bridget and hope she gets away," Dahl said, adding that he identified with Peter Berg, the dupe. "That's alarming. She's a sociopath."

She's a sociopath who may be

ern New York that provides the setting for "The Last Seducsion, where his last two films landed before being picked up for theatrical distribution.

Dahl has done things slowly and patiently. After a false start as a music and painting student at the University of Montana, he studied film at Montana State, ror film," he said. "It didn't feel Mutants," a sendup of the horror and science-fiction genres.

After graduating from the director?"

American Film Institute in Los

Noir cliv Angeles, where he was a directing fellow, he worked in technical jobs on film sets, and as a storyboard artist on films like "Robocop," "Something Wild" and "Married to the Mob."

The next step was directing



Dahl: "Bleak, dark situations make for good drama."

music videos for Kool and the Gang, Denise Williams and Joe Satriani. At the same time, he wrote screenplays. "I tried a couple of comedies, even a horwhere he directed "The Death right. But I felt that if I can't tell a story on paper, what business do I have being on the set as a

twists," he said. "The hard part an alcoholic Etonian so transis resolving the plot logically, parent that even the Conservais resolving the plot logically, keeping it motivated by the characters. That's why there are a predatory female journalist so many unsatisfying thrillers." and assorted other human detri-

ble," the story of a medical examiner who uses untested mem-Noir clicked for him, although ory drugs on himself in his blatant, barnstorming theatriDahl avoids stylistic hallmarks of the genre like stark, moody noir. "How else can you deal stage and his destructive, delighting or tight-lipped dialogue. with moral questions without stroyed life like a ghost from a standing on a soapbox." Dahl John Osborne melodrama. Deries about interesting people, as opposed to interesting stylistic interesting moral dilemmas and temporaries who have stayed in the life like a ghost from a standing or tight-lipped dialogue.

LONDON THEATER

'Gaucho': Class Reunion in Exile

By Sheridan Morley ional Revald Tribuni

ONDON - We are an ungrateful lot: We complain that not enough of our contemporary playwrights are writing state-of-the-nation dramas any more, and yet the leaders in a small field, David Hare and Doug Lucie, tend to get more savagely reviewed than those who flee to other times or places for inspiration. To be sure, Lu-cie's "Gaucho" (at the Hampstead) is no classic, and he has perhaps been unwise to direct himself, but in there somewhere is a better play than most of my colleagues would have you be-

Lucie has taken the old, fa-miliar format of a group of Oxbridge college pals reunited 20 years on, the format of Simon Gray's "Common Pursuit" and Kenneth Branagh's "Peter's Friends" to quote the two most recent examples, except that we are no longer on home territory.
"Gaucho" is set on a Greek
island apparently solely owned
by Declan (Tim McInnerny in a charismatic performance), who is a drug dealer but only, he reassures us, in the soft stuff. He is, however, not above having a photographer killed.

This is, therefore, a violent melodrama as well as a political and social thriller as though conceived by an unholy alliance of Quentin Tarantino and Frederic Raphael. Onto a plot about drug running has been grafted a social history of Britons in personal and professional exile over "It's easy to write 30 pages of the last two decades. Thus we get tive Party could see through him. Dahl is preparing to direct tus washed up on the banks of his fourth thriller. Unforgetta-

What seems to me best about Lucie is that he is not afraid of



least he knows it and can write can smell God." What gives abandoned a quarter of a centhe premature epitaph for his generation of achievers run to

Lucie is not afraid either of the grand stage gesture, or of dialogue redolent of greasepaint. "We have to trust dangerous men," our hero tells us, and, of his island hideaway he nominally inside the law, but at says, "Close your eyes and you

"Gaucho" its tension and its main interest is the constant contrast between the dreams that Declan articulates and the nightmare of his situation. Surrounded by people neither clev-er nor lucky enough to make it in a fast-changing world, he alone could have done something better and failed.

This is a play rancid with social, historical and political hatred but driven by total despair. The evidence is still inadmissible, but the characters live with you long after those in better plays start to vanish.

Jean Brodie, in "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie," has always been a great role rampaging around inside a shaky play. Over the last 30 years actresses as diverse as Vanessa Redgrave, Anna Massey and Maggie Smith have made it their own on stage and screen, and now to the Strand comes Patricia ing, careful Edinburgh staging.

To her considerable and stylson Allen's creaky and clumsy back that should have been the more dated.

tury ago, and it follows the novel rather too slavishly elsewhere, never quite allowing us to negotiate the central paradox of Brodie. Is she a visionary schoolteacher, putting old heads on the young bodies of her crème-de-la-crème girls, or a thoroughly dangerous old bat who thinks nothing of sending one of them to certaize death in the Spanish Civil War because she hasn't bothered to work out which side to fight

The truth is that Brodie is both, but the central contradictions there are the luxury of the novelist and her readers; in the theater, even though we are there for an overlong talkathon, the focus needs to be sharper than the dramatist has ever allowed.

AIST

Hodge offers both the frustrated, cranky schoolmarm and the hopelessly idealist romantic as though she is in some kind of them both for size. Around her, David Yelland is aimlessly ish credit. Hodge does not at- charming as the art teacher and tempt to disguise the problem Jackie Morrison wonderfully with Brodie, which is that she is sharp as the pupil who finally out there on her own. Jay Pres- turns and destroys her. But seeh in the same London season as adaptation of the Muriel Spark Lillian Hellman's "The Chifnovel is framed within a flash- dren's Hour," "Brodie" is oddly

Curtain Up on a New Stage for Paris Opéra Ballet

By David Stevens

ARIS — With the Pa-lais Garnier closed for repairs until 1996, its principal tenant — the Paris Opéra Ballet — is emthe expanse of the Opéra Bastille, and even when Garnier reopens for business, the ballet and the opera will share the use

change of venue. Whereas the "Grand Défile" in which the Garnier's interior. It was an im- and with a sharper attack than nerstone of the Balanchine to have to get used to dancing on two quite different stage

For the traditional and spec-This is more than a mere tacular season opener — the

opera had almost no usable rep- entire company parades onto portant part of the show. ertory to speak of and more or the stage in hierarchic order to less started from scratch at the the march from Berlioz's "Tro-Bastille, the ballet has a large jans" — the Palais Garnier itpermanent company (162 danc-self was part of the show. ers at the moment) and a big There, the stage is opened up repertory to keep as active as to its full depth, culminating in barking on a new chapter in its possible. Much of that reper- Charles Garnier's lavishly declong history. In the interim the tory was conceived within the orated and chandeliered Foyer ornate frame of the Palais Gar- de la Danse. For many in the nier, and the dancers are going audience, it is the only chance to see this inner sanctum, outside of an occasional Degas painting.

> No such breathtaking decor is available at the Bastille, so instead of trying to imitate Garnier, the company came up with a new idea linked to the much-contested architecture of the new house. The troupe enters via a curved descending ramp (designed by Françoise Seguin) that opens onto the stage proper through an angular frame modeled after the arch that fronts the Opéra Bas-

It is still quite a spectacle, but all the same, one that should be seen in its original setting.

Then comes "Palais de Cristhe opening work of the cannot transport his underage Balanchine-Robbins program. girlfriend across the state line. It was conceived by George The Record Lady, "a phono-Balanchine as a tribute to Bizet graphic dream, has got the cutand the Paris Opéra Ballet, est little cartridge you've ever which gave its premiere in 1947 seen." Drooling smelly fat baat the Palais Garnier. On that bies make him sick. occasion, Léonor Fini's palatial stage setting seemed to be inspired by and compete with mew-fashioned cross between

Later the ballet became

more famous in the New York City Ballet's undecorated version, renamed "Symphony in C." Even in Paris, Fini's baroque palace is long gone, al-though the richly colored cos-tumes still loosely follow her

SHORT CUTS

• LYLE LOVETT, "I Love

Everybody" (Curb/Sony): Acoustic, wistful and lulling, a

velvet cello on the bottom, the

delightfully creepy lyrics creep

up on you. Uncle Leon is kept

locked up in the closet so he

even a few years ago. Elisabeth repertory. Maurin, Monique Loudières, Charles Jude and Manuel Legris stood out in this fast com-This impression was borne

out in another vintage Balan-

chine, "The Four Temperaments," a score that Balanchine commissioned from Paul in tune with Balanchine's cho- precursor of the NYCB. The York counterpart, speedier Trades. It is, of course, a cornew surroundings.

electronic jazz, funk and the

blues with shades of Coltrane

and Hendrix. Check out Eddie

("Exodus") Harris on tenor

dade" (BMG): Located 500 ki-

lometers west of Senegal, the

Cape Verde islands export the

morna, a bluesy descendant of

the Portuguese fado, songs of

sailors longing for home and of

women serenading men who

left to find work. Evora sings

• KENNY DORHAM,

• CESARIA EVORA, "So-

saxophone.

Again, the company seemed at home in the choreography,

"abstract" but rich in content. Patrick Dupond's drollery in the "flegmatic" variation, and Carole Arbo's glittering opening of the final movement were particularly in form.

What is new, however, is Hindemith in 1940 for his own Jerome Robbins's "Glass that the current generation of musical pleasure, then choreo-Pieces" has made itself a reper-Paris dancers is more than ever graphed for Ballet Society, tory staple. Its geometrical decor (by Robbins and Ronald reography. In the past it often music was first performed in Bates) and the linear, urban agseemed that Balanchine's con- Balanchine's apartment. The gressiveness of the choreogratours were softened by Pariballet was first given in the sian romanticism. Today's auditorium of New York's Glass's more arresting music, troupe looks more like its New Central High School of Needle seemed to fit neatly into the

has more meat and certainly

BAND, "Best Of" (Reper-

together arrangements. "Pick Up the Pieces," "Person to Per-

a," "You Got It" — about as

Philly Joe Jones.)

the morna like a mid-Atlantic black as blue-eyed soul gets.

AVERAGÉ

"Whistle Stop" (Blue Note): This 30-year-old funky belop originality to it than today's flashy reruns. (Hank Mobley. Kenny Drew, Paul Chambers. toire): Swinging singing of 18 great songs with hip riffs and

Mike Zwerin, IHT Lyle Lovett on love; John Scofield on jive.

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VERNIA KERVANSARAY

BOOKS

Unfinished Business

By Dolly Parton. 338 pages. \$25. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Dave McKenna

DOLLY Parton has only berself to blame for the fact that the mention of her name conjures images of big hair and bigger breasts - but little clse.

That public persona, attributable to a combination of her sideshow silhouette and the generally unlearned movie

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DOLLY: My Life and Other characters she has played, has of "Dolly: My Life and Other ances on those same chat shows to perpetuate the myth of Dolly as Busty Bumpkin.

Success stories like hers real-life rags-to-riches tales aren't supposed to happen any under it" - to her recent foray more: A neglected member of a into makeup marketing: "There impoverished Smoky Mountain homeless. . . . Isn't it time family leaves home with little somebody helped the homely?" more than an immense musical All of "Unfinished Business' gift and goes for the big time. reads in Dolly's hokier-than-And makes it.

Though this may be risky among the fine-arts crowd, it's ton tells of being one of a handnot inaccurate to push Parton ful of trailblazing female artists as a bona-fide American diva, a who did more than merely sing voluptuous, pre-Madonna pri-ma donna for whom Nashville come out of Nashville in the might as well be Milan, whose mid-1960s. They wrote them. corn-pone librettos, delivered Dolly's still making a killing in a distinctive hick soprano, off material she penned eons tell of scheming man-stealers ago: Whitney Houston's verwith names like Jolene, not, say, sion of a Parton tune, "I Will

Dolly's image could get a mp as one of the most popular sinand a tuck with the publication gles of all time.

garnered Parton a place in the Unfinished Business." The hearts of late-night monologu- autobiography chronicles Parists. Parton uses, if that's the ton's life from an impoverished right word, personal appear- childhood where fantasies focused on things as mundane as living quarters with indoor plumbing — of having, as she puts it, "a bed with a canopy Dean some nice asides throughover it instead of a can o' pee out, but the only picture that

very large and tremendously are plenty of charities for the thou voice.

With too little boasting, Par-

Always Love You," now stands

Inquiring minds, who certainly will make up a large percentage of this book's purchasers, could come away disappointed by the dearth of gossip. Parton sheds little light on Carl Dean, her anonymous husband of 28 years. She throws

around the house. Given the prominence that overt sexuality plays in her public persona, the book is also a little lacking in dirty details of the singer's carnal escapades.

emerges is of a guy who's good

There is one romance Parton lesses up to, and a protracted one at that: with cosmetic surgery. Although specific answers to the really Big Question --How much of that bust is organic? — can't be found here, Dolly hints that the road to Triple-E indeed passed through many a plastic surgeon's office.

Dave McKenna, who writes frequently on country music for Washington City Paper, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

FICTION

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CY, by James Redfield POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by en Jordan NOTHING LASTS FOREV-ER, by Sidney Sheldon 8 THE BODY FARM, by Patri-

oia Cornwell
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13 SPENCERVILLE by Nelson by Bebe Moore Campbell 15 A SON OF THE CIRCUS, hy John Irving

NONFICTION I DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen 3

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3 IAMES HERRIOT'S CAT
STORIES by James Herriot
4 THE HOT ZONE by Richard

Preston
5 DOLLY, by Dolly Parton
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Ward and Ken Burns
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O'Rourke

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13 ALL'S FAIR, by Mary Malatin and James Carville with Peter Knobler 14 MOTHERLESS DAUGH-

TERS, by Hope Edelman 2 14
15 THE LAST BUT TO ALBUQUERQUE, by Lewis Grizzard

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1 MEN ARE FROM MARS. WOMEN ARE FROM VE-NUS by John Gray 2 IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSIE, by Rosie Daley

3 MAGIC EYE III, N. E. Thing

حبكذا من الاجل



Wednesday. November 2, 1994

Austria



Economy Is Strong Point For Austria

IENNA — Hilmar Kopper, the chairman of Deutsche Bank, remarked recently that Austria, once it joins the European Union on Jan. 1, will be qualified to rank as one of the core countries eligible for European Monetary Union.

Mr. Kopper was right. Austria is by almost any measure one of the richest industrial nations in Europe and it will upon joining, be a net contributor to the EU. The Austrian economy, meanwhile, is

on a healthy recovery path, and last year suffered only a mild recession. The country's currency, the schilling, is stable, having been pegged to the Deutsche mark for more than a decade.

Austria's unemployment, at about 4.5 percent, is less than half the EU average. Its economic growth rate this year is likely to be 2.8 percent, well above the EU average. And even its estimated 1994 budget deficit as a proportion of gross domes-tic product — which is considered high at 14.1 percent — is nonetheless more than a percentage point less than the average of the EU's current 12 member nations.

"The state of our economy is good, really good," said Gerhard Randa, deputy chairman of Bank Austria, the country's

biggest banking group.

Austria's ability to come through Europe's recent recession with only a 0.3 percent decline in its 1993 gross domestic product is a testimony to the country's residence. But there were at least three special reasons why the economic down-turn was so mild:

 Exports to Eastern Europe, and especially to Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak republics, kept growing even though Austria's overall exports declined.

 Austrian companies, especially in the construction sector, have benefited from Germany's unification, and have won many new contracts in the former East

•Consumer confidence held up at hone, and so did capital investment, thanks partly to deficit spending by the government and to reduced taxes. This last factor may have been positive

Continued on Page 10

1 - F 1



The Hofburg, Vienna's Imperial Palace, is the site of the offices of Austria's president.

Privatizations Set in Bid to Fill the State's Coffers

By Brandon Mitchener

TTEMPTING to make a virtue out of necessity, Austria is looking toward privatizations to raise cash and to help it meet European Union economic convergence

In all, Austria would like to raise about 50 billion schillings (\$10 billion) over the next four years by selling large stakes in aluminum, steel and oil and gas companies, banks, utilities, the state airline, rail-

ways, post and telecommunications companies and a variety of smaller businesses ranging from ski makers to the Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft, a Danube ship line.

The planned sales come after nearly a decade of handwringing as the nation watched its extensive stable of state-controlled industry lurch from one crisis to

But Austria is not planning to go from one extreme to another. The state will probably maintain at least a blocking minority stake in many of the companies it

sells, and experience shows that it will probably sell less and raise less cash than expected.

Since 1986, when privatization first became politically acceptable, only 8.7 billion schillings in state property have been sold, while a further 14 billion schillings in assets changed hands but remained in state control. The privatization drive stalled in 1990, partly as a result of stockmarket weakness, and has only recently returned to the priority list after several state companies were restructured and the end of the recession allowed the federal

government to return its undivided attenon to fiscal consolidation.

Despite the slow pace of sales so far, the change is remarkable for a country that long prided itself on a social partnership between state-owned industry and labor that has come to be known as the Austrian Model. Originally a way of keeping companies that had produced war goods from being confiscated following World War II. state control gradually became a buffer against unemployment. Bruno Kreisky,

Continued on Page 10

Insular Land Is Beginning To Open Up

Catalysts for Change: Europe and Vote That Shook Establishment

By Alan Friedman

IENNA — Austria is at a crossroads. Though a prosperous industrial democracy, it has remained remarkably insular for much of the past half century. Now, change is being forced on the country, from inside and out.

On Jan. 1, this scenic land of 7.8 million. people, rich in cultural heritage yet unused to the challenges of global competition, will become a member of the European Union. In theory, this ought to be cause for celebrations, especially since EU membership was approved by more than two thirds of the country's voters in a referendum held last June. But Austria's integration into the EU family is being overshadowed by the results of a general election Oct. 9 that saw the most profound political upheaval since the end of World

The vote was significant for two reasons: First, it represented a huge protest against the country's two governing coalition parties, the center-left Social Democrats and the conservative People's Party. The two hung on to their parliamentary majority but suffered their worst electoral setback in 50 years. Second, the politician generally seen to have emerged as the de facto winner was Jörg Haider, 44, the ambitious and populist leader of the extreme right Freedom Party.

With 22.6 percent of the national vote, Mr. Haider's party became, overnight, the largest of Europe's extremist political groupings. Many members of Austria's elite, starting with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, worry that Mr. Haider's virulent anti-foreigner rhetoric and his rabblerousing talents could prove destabilizing

Continued on Page 11

AUSTRIA AS A FINANCIAL MARKETPLACE

Against a background of ongoing deregulation and tougher competition, functional and efficient national markets are becoming increasingly important for success. This is especially true in a highly developed industrialized country. Austria is therefore working hard to make its financial markets as attractive as possible to both domestic and foreign investors.

Austria offers a number of advantages as a financial marketplace:

Table well specially to purely

Austria's economy has been developing extremely well 1. Excellent economic performance: for decades. Above-average gains in productivity have led to a constant improvement in the competitiveness of Austrian business and rapid real economic growth. Austria's traditionally high propensity for savings has encouraged the steady modernization of the country's capital resources and resulted in an impressive accumulation of monetary wealth by private households. Forecasters expect 2.5% growth of GDP in 1994. Annual inflation is expected to be 2.8% in 1994. Unemployment will reach a rate of 4.4% in 1994.

The Austrian National Bank (ANB) has a statutory mandate to ensure 2. A stable currency: stability. Thus the ANB has long pursued a consistent and credible stability policy by linking the Austrian schilling to the Deutsche mark, a policy underpinned by economic fundamentals. The Austrian National Bank has always endeavored to secure the advantages of an optimum currency area for Austria's economy, namely a stability zone in which external activities can progress smoothly, subject to as little exchange-rate fluctuation as possible. The calculable framework conditions have led to a high degree of stabilization of expectations and confidence.

Austria's geographical location predisposes it to be a 3. A central geographical location: financial center through which know-how and Western capital can be transferred to Central and Eastern Europe. In addition, the June referendum's nearly two-thirds majority in favor of joining the European Union brought further confidence to the Austrian economy. This decision is regarded as a vital element in forwarding the country's ambitions to offer an essential link between Western and Eastern Europe.

in its legislation and 4. A far-reaching conformity with international standards regulations-e.g., foreignexchange deregulation, the Austrian Börsegesetz (Stock Exchange Act) and Kapitalmarktgesetz (Capital Markets Act).

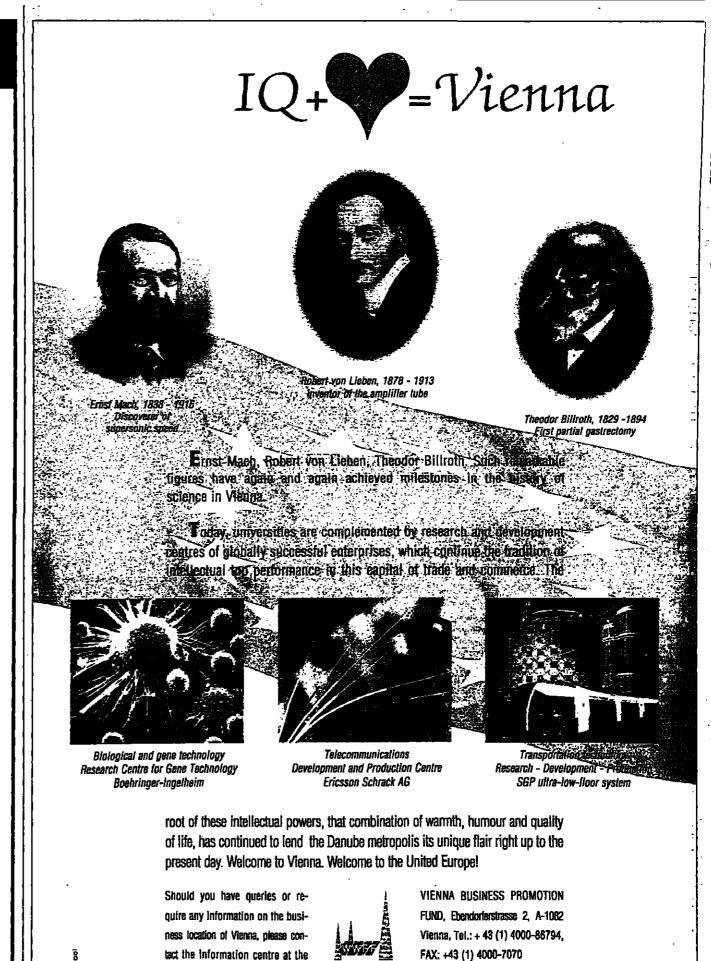
. A highly developed financial infrastructure,

provided by Austrian as well as numerous foreign financial institutions.

In the past few years, a number of steps have been taken to enhance the competitiveness of Austria's capital markets in the international marketplace. The legislative foundation for the Vienna Stock Exchange has been brought into line with international standards. The 1991 Kapitalmarktgesetz (Capital Markets Act) has removed many bureaucratic obstacles at the same time as improving the degree of protection rendered to investors. One of the most important changes to date from the point of view of increasing transparency and boosting investors' confidence in the Austrian financial markets has been the Amendment to the Börsegesetz (Stock Exchange Act), which took effect in 1993. Insider trading on the stock exchange and in the OTC is subject to criminal prosecution. Furthermore, under the new act, banks, institutional investors and issuers must draw up compliance rules governing the handling of information that could affect prices.

These changes and other institutional improvements in Austria's management of its national debt have onsiderably increased the appeal of the country's bond market. The equity market has greatly enefited from the privatization program of the past five years. Also, the privatization projects planned property from the privation projects planned or the future will give the Austrian capital market a major impetus. Moreover, the tax reform of anuary 1, 1994 has included important measures to enhance the attractiveness of the country's equity parket, making this segment even more interesting to both issuers and investors.

the publication "The Austrian Financial Markets - A Survey of Austria's Capital Markets," published by the Austrian National Bank in cooperation with Financial Markets Austria Services Ltd. (F.M.A.), an be ordered from: Austrian National Bank, Secretariat of the Board of Executive Directors / Public Relations, Otto-Wagner-Platz 3, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.



VIENNA BUSINESS PROMOTION FUND

Election Upset Drives Home Need for Wide-Ranging Changes

By Alan Friedman

the greatest irony in Vienna's suddenly turbulent political scene is that the politician who has made the strongest arguments in favor of health care and social security reforms, privatization and a more free-market economy is Jörg Haider.

Mr. Haider's extremist brand of right-wing politics, replete with a demagogic demand that immigration be banned until Austria's unemployment level is reduced, makes leaders of the mainstream establishment cringe. So does his willingness to repeat past praise for Adolf Hitler's employment policies in the 1930s, his opposition to Austria's joining the European Union and his brazen forecast that he is "sure" he will become Chancellor by 1998.

Yet even his swom enemics admit that Mr. Haider has managed to score points by criticizing Austria's often corporatist approach to social and economic affairs in a most articulate, albeit simplistic manner. While the need for reforms are accepted as legitimate goals by most parties, Mr. Haider has managed to appropriate these issues and portray himself as the leading agent of change.

Set against the six percentage points gained by Mr. Haider's Freedom Party, which won nearly 23 percent of the vote in the Oct. 9 election, is the conspicuous setback suffered by the two parties that have governed in a "Grand Coalition" for much of the past half century.

The conservative People's Party saw its share of the vote drop by 4.3 percentage points to 27.7 percent, while Chancellor Franz Vranitzky's Social Democrats experienced a 7.6 percentage point slump, end-

ing up with 35.2 percent of the vote. Their combined majority—118 of the 183 seats in parliament—is still comfortable, but it is the lowest ever, and much slimmer than the 140 seats held since 1990.

Ferdinand Lacina, the finance minister who is a Vranitzky loyalist in the Social Democratic party, offered the most blistering critique of Mr. Haider, contending that he was "a threat to democracy because his whole concept is more or less built on a very fithrer-oriented type of philosophy. It is not the old Nazi philosophy, but I can see many similarities and features which

remind me of Nazism."

For his part, Mr. Haider denied vociferously in an interview that he was a racist or had any sympathy for Nazism. He also said he was willing to disassociate himself from other extremist parties in Europe, including the National Front led by Jean-Marie Le Pen in France. As for Mr. Le Pen's congratulations, Mr. Haider shrugged; "What can I do about that?"

Mr. Lacina added however that Mr. Haider's success showed that. "the feeling of being in a very secure atmosphere has disappeared. In the past we were a slow-moving society at the corner of Europe. Now we are opening up, and that means many changes."

The Changelloge writing and

The Chancellor's critics, and not just Mr. Haider, note that Mr. Vranitzky is a decent and honest man with an international outlook, but they say that both governing coalition parties have grown tired and complacent.

Mr. Vranitzky, however, stressed his government's success at tax reform and its stated commitment to a broad array of reforms. But the coalition parties did not make much of issues during the recent election campaign and Mr. Vranitzky acknowledged that "the campaign

Social Democratic Party 80 seats

Austrian Government

we ran was inappropriate, it missed the central targets."

He also noted that "a grand coalition that has been in office for 8 years runs the risk of its two coalition parties having a problem over their identity."

Is that why 270,000 voters switched from the Social Democrats to the Freedom Party? "Those people were not inspired by right-wing slogans but they were impressed by Haider's ability to offer apparently simple answers," Mr. Vranitzky replied.

Alois Mock, the foreign minister and former leader of the People's Party, acknowledged that the vote was also "a heavy blow to my party." But Mr. Mock has angered Erhard Busek, the current People's Party chief and Austria's vice-chancellor, by leaving the door open to a future coalition with Mr. Haider's party. "I don't exclude it for the future, although at the moment it is not probable," he

said in an interview.

Mr. Busek, partly because he is under pressure inside his party and partly in order to posture for better cabinet posts, opened the post-election round of coalition talks by demanding "room" for his party to vote freely in parliament in

future if certain policies such as privatization are not implemented according to a specific timetable. In the view of most observers that could play into Mr. Haider's hands and pave the way for an eventual breakup of the Grand Coalition.

The coalition parties are, nonetheless expected to form anew government, though not until after the start of parliament's new session on Nov. 7.

And while Mr. Haider may have stolen the political limelight from the governing parties, he does not have a monopoly on the call for reform.

The recent election also saw

the rise to prominence of two center-left politicians, both of them women, who represent a yearning for a more open society and who have benefited from the support of some elements of the bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia, and students. They are Madeleine Petrovic, 38, the leader of Austria's Greens, and Heide Schmidt, 46, a free-market liberal who in 1993 broke away from Mr. Haider's party and founded the Liberal Forum.

Ms. Schmidt, who to many embodies a new generation of open-minded, pro-business politicians, has led her Liberal Fortum from zero to 5.7 percent of the vote in 20 months, winning 10 seats in parliament. She explained in an interview how she broke away from the Freedom Party in February 1993, disgusted by what she termed Mr. Haider's "racism" against foreigners and unhappy at his opposition to membership in the

European Union.

"We need a more pluralistical democracy, and our goal is liberal thinking in society, the economy and politics," Ms. Schmidt said. In policy terms, that means support for a strong privatization programs the ending of compulsory, membership in Austria's various employer and labor chambers, and reducing political influence in the economy. Ms. Schmidt also favors decriminalizing marijuana and extending social benefits to homosexual couples.

The Greens, who won 13 seats in parliament and saw their share of the vote rise from 4.8 to 7 percent, have meanwhile adopted a businessiike image, attracted the ecologically minded middle class and shown they are willing to work hard, inside the parliamentary system.

ALAN FRIEDMAN is international economics correspondent for the International Heald Tribune

Privatizations Are Planned

Continued from Page 9

the former socialist prime minister, formalized the country's philosophy with the famous words: "I prefer a budget deficit of a few billion schillings to a few thousand people on the street."

Lax supervision associated with state control finally caught up with the country in 1985, however, when oil speculation by a subsidiary of the state-owned Voest Alpine group produced huge losses, and was reinforced in the latest recession, when Austria Metall AG was caught off guard by a sharp drop in aluminum prices following a costly corporate buying spree.

Until the end of 1993, the Socialist Party had hoped that Austrian Industries, which was formed in the wake of the Voest Alpine crisis, would survive as a conglomerate and be privatized as a whole. The problems at Austria Metall, however, made immediate restructuring necessary and tilt-

0

ed the political consensus toward a piecemeal sell-off.

"Our experience with statecontrolled industry basn't been so good in the last couple of years," said Kurt Bayer, an industry and technology policy expert at Wifo, the Austrian-Institute of Economic Research in Vienna.

Indeed, the four state-controlled companies that emerged from the remains of Austrian Industries — Austria Metall, the petrochemicals group OeMV, specialty steel maker Böhler-Uddeholm and Voest-Alpine Stahl — together lost 10.17 billion schillings in 1993, more than double the year-earlier figure, most of it due to restructuring programs.

Now, as the economy begins to grow and stock prices to rise, Austria is making up for lost time. It has sold off 7.6 billion schillings worth of companies this year alone. In May, Vienna sold 51 per-

cent of VA Technologie, a profitable metals, environmental and energy technology holding group, as well as 20 percent of OeMV. Further privatizations scheduled for this year include a 26 percent stake in VAE Eisenbahnsysteme and part of the government's 70 percent voting stake in Creditanstalt, the country's second

Eventually, Austria would also like to privatize the state railways, post and telecommunications companies, but it will first have to spend large sums to make them attractive to foreign investors.

largest bank.

"Recurrent problems with the nationalized industries suggest that the privatization program needs rapidly to be completed," the OECD said in its latest report on Austria. "Subsidies to cover past losses will burden the federal budget for many years to come, at an annual amount currently of 5 billion to 8 billion schillings. This drag on budget flexibility should not be allowed to increase further."

BRANDON MITCHENER is Frankfurt correspondent of the International Herald Tribune.



Strong Economic Performance

Continued from Page 9

in terms of the country's economic performance, but it exacerbated both the public-sector budget deficit and the current account deficit.

Government spending in 1993 overshot its target substantially, which made for Keynesian-style economic growth that left the Vranitzky government saddled with a 98.2 billion schilling budget deficit, equivalent to 4.7 percent of GDP last year. Both the Social Democrats and the People's Party agree that vigorous fiscal consolidation must be the aim of their new coalition government when it is formed; their goal is to pare back the deficit to 2.5 percent of GDP

within three years.

At the same time, as Adolf Wala, chief executive of Austria's central bank said in an interview, the tax credit for capital investments was doubled during 1993, which resulted in pump priming at home but a boom in equipment imports that damaged the current

account. The current account was also affected by weakness in the tourism sector.

Looking ahead, Austria

should benefit from European integration, but also from the recovery in Germany, which accounts for more than one third of its total trade. There are also signs that foreign investors, who have been waiting to be sure that Austria would join the EU, are now feeling more confident.

more confident.

The Austrian Institute of Economic Research calculates that the easier flow of trade in goods and services resulting from EU membership, together with the elimination of a range of administrative barriers, could be worth more than three quarters of a percentage point of additional GDP growth next year.

growth next year.

Yet despite this generally bullish outlook, the Austrian economy remains something of a paradox when compared to most other Western democracies. This is because of the sizeable influence of the state in the economy in terms of ownership and regulation, as well

as the nature of the close-kn Social Partnership, which brings together employer, farmers and labor, and which is considered a candidate for

reform. Though it is credited wit much of Austria's post-wa economic success, and has kep wage increases moderate and labor unrest to a minimum catics say the partnership system is overly politicized, stifles entrepreneurship, and is too cozy an arrangement to survive in a world of increasing crossborder competition. The system includes a series of national "chambers" that employ vast bureaucracies and whose membership is obligatory for every employee and every company in Austria.

Alexander Maculan, chairman of an eponymous construction company and one of Austria's most innovative entrepreneurs, termed the chamber system "a relic of the past." He noted that the business chamber "employs 5.000 people, for nothing," a view that is increasingly common in Austria.

Alan Friedman

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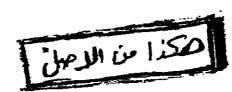


Die Presse

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GIROCREDIT BANK VIENNA



By Alan Friedman

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TENNA - By international standards, Austria's banking system looks complaoverstaffed, overbranched, in some cases too peliticized and in others rather lacking in the more Anglo-Sax-

on traditions of full disclosure. .The good news, however, is that leading Austrian bankers recognize the problems, can avail themselves of huge hidden reserves to cover losses, and are trying to forge ahead with a substantial restructur-

ing effort.
"We are not yet at the halfway point in restructuring our banking system," said Gerhard Randa, deputy chairman of Bank Austria. We are only really at the 30 or 35 percent stage. The big challenges are to bring down operating costs, to rationalize branch networks and staffing, and to improve back-office and information system costs."

Unfortunately, a combination of coalition party politics pd a resistance to change have hade the restructuring task a formidable one. An extraordinary proportion of the banking system is state-controlled. owned by politically influenced cooperatives or, in the case of Bank Austria, the biggest bank in the country, under the effective control of the municipal government of Vienna. There are no big Austrian banks that can be considered tive People's Party, has been

to be purely private-sector in- held up by politics and nation-

The state's influence has propagated many inefficiencies, such as a bloated branch network. The large degree of branch competition has, in turn, squeezed margins, according to Alison Le Bras, a director of the Paris office of IBCA, the bank credit rating agency.

Ms. Le Bras noted that loan loss provisions at many Austrian banks have been very high in recent years, in part due to very bad credit controls" and in part because of a high level of domestic bankruptcies.

"Despite the efforts they have made to rationalize, to improve credit controls, our view is that the progress in terms of improvement in profitability is painfully slow," she said.

The hand of the state is meanwhile apparent in banking, as in other sectors of the economy, thanks to the notorious Proporz system of giving jobs to the party faithful.

Political bickering, in short, has not made for good banking practices in Austria. And the best example of this is to be found at Creditanstalt, the flagship commercial bank and the country's second biggest bank in terms of assets.

For the past year the Austrian Treasury has been trying to engineer the sale of 70 percent of the voting shares of Creditansalt. But the sale of majority control of the bank, historically a preserve of the conserva-

Crédit Suisse, the Zurichbased giant, was the major bidder for many months. Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, the Social Democrat leader, was not worried about foreign control but his coalition allies, the People's Party, have successfully played upon long-standing Austrian resentment of the Swiss to derail the Crédit Suisse deal. A supposedly domestic solution favored by the People's Party has been led by Assicurazioni Generali, the Italian insurance group. Thanks to politics, a de-

has been postponed. The traditional Old Guard view was expressed by Alois Mock, the foreign minister. who described Creditanstalt as a "strategic" national asset and contended that allowing big banks or energy companies to be foreign-owned would be

cision on Creditanstalt's future

'dangerous." Even a more internationally minded figure such as Friedrich Ceska, secretary-general of the Federation of Austrian Industrialists, bristled at the idea of "Austrian industrial enterprises having to ask for a credit in

Creditanstalt's director-general, Guido Schmidt-Chiari, insisted that "no leading commercial bank in Europe is under foreign control." He admitted that the bank had suffered too many loan losses, a situation that had now been "corrected." As to the privatization of Credi-

Ferdinand Lacina, who as finance minister is Creditanstalt's effective shareholder. must make that decision. He said that the U.S. consultants Booz Allen had been hired to examine the offers and he promised a decision by the end of this year. But Mr. Lacina also said there was "still too much political influence" in Austria's banking sector.

Mr. Randa has his hands full. Although the biggest bank in the country, it is seen by critics as a curious mix: Bank Austria was formed after the 1991 merger of Zentralsparkasse, the biggest savings bank, and the troubled Länderbank, the sec-

Austria is owned by AVZ a holding company that is under the de facto control of the city of Vienna. AVZ also holds 56 percent of Girocredit, the clearing organization for Austria's savings banks.

Building on Key Role in Trade With East

B Brandon Mitchener

"IENNA's traditional" ties to Eastern Europe, much of which once answered to Happurg emperors, are increangly paying off in exports and investments in the regin as Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia join the ranks of Letern" trading nations.

vaile some Austrian jobs arbound to migrate eastward aswell in search of cheaper dor, economists and trade ofals looking back at the last e years say Austria is likely come out ahead in the end, pecially regarding its relaons with its immediate neigh-

"We have gained more than try's largest trading partner, accounting for 11 billion schillings (\$1.03 billion) out of a lings (\$1.03 billion) out of a rn Europe department at the Austrian Chamber of Com-

There are many companies that transferred production ines to Eastern Europe to make their products cheaper and competitive with local producers," Mr. Altmann said, citng experience in the textiles, printing, raw materials and codstuffs industries.

But Austria's traditional trade ties, including the presence of numerous specialists in

a special position. "They know that we are partners, not conand 21 percent in Slovakia. querors," he said.

Of all countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Austria has the closest relationship with the countries of the former Comecon bloc, ahead of Turkey, Finland and Germany. In 1993, 12.7 percent of Austria's exports went to and 7.7 percent of imports came from the area.

So far this year, the trend has continued. In the first seven months of 1994, 13.3 percent of Austrian exports and 8 percent of all imports were the result of trade with Eastern

Hungary is by far the countotal of 38.5 billion schillings in trade with the East in the first seven months, while the Czech Republic bought 7.5 billion, Slovenia 4.4 billion and Russia 4.2 billion schillings worth of Austrian goods.

In investment terms, too, Austrian companies are also represented to a degree far beyoud what the country's size would suggest.

At the end of 1993, Austria accounted for 22.3 percent of

Insular Nation Opens

Continued from Page 9

at home and damaging to the country's image internationally. They also interpret the election as a sign that Austria is approaching a turning point. Mr. Vranitzky, 57, admitted

in an interview that the election results are emblematic of the need for change: "We have to set up an interpretation of social democratic values according to the necessities of our times. Many of our people still communicate in the lan-guage of the 1960s and 1970s."

While clearly suffering from a drop of 7.6 percentage points that left his party just 35.2 per-cent in the latest election, Mr. Vranitzky also conceded that "our institutions have to open themselves more to national and international competition, and the EU will encourage

Indeed, at the heart of Austria's present phase of soulsearching is not merely an election result, but a broader sense that the way the country has organized its intertwined polity, economy and social system since World War II may no longer be appropriate.

in effect, the very structures that have made the country such a success story in recent decades also make Austria something of an anomaly in Europe. And that begins with the way Austrians perceive themselves and the outside world.

-A look at the map shows Austria at the heart of Mitteleuropa, yet for much of the postwar period it has remained culturally and psychologically somehow on Europe's margins, with an island mentality born of its proximity to Communist Floc countries such as Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Although a neutral nation that served as a geopolitical bridge between east and west. Austrians have nonetheless suffered for many years from a

sense of isolation. That is now being altered, and rapidly. Membership in the EU will bring with it benefits, but also new directives from Brussels that will be hard to adjust to in Vienna's tightly knit and corporatist-minded community.

Austria is meanwhile a country where the state has traditionally had a very heavy hand in both banking and in-dustry. Thus the idea of privatization is in itself controversial, in part because of the way political parties have made use of the Proporz system, a prac-tice in which political appointees have occupied prominent posts at many state banks and companies. This has, to say the least, often fostered inefficiencies in the business sector.

Equally, the country's so-called Social Partnership. which brings together leaders of industry, politics, agriculture and labor in a series of roundtables, is in need of reform. While this cozy system has kept strikes to a minimum and has guaranteed social cohesiveness, it has also made for a costly welfare state. Further, Austrians are now asking themselves whether compulsory membership in the various employer and labor chambers is a recipe for harmony or a "closed shop" approach that is contrary to the philosophy of a market economy.

The existence of all of these structures is understandable in historic terms; as long as the external threat posed by Commanism or the former Soviet Union was there, the system was a reasonable response that served Austria well. But, as the former finance minister, Hannes Androsch, puts it, "we have had an incredible consensus in society, but since the Berlin Wall came down in 1989 we are facing globalization. We have to change our mentality in order to be more internasaid "hopefully a decision will be forthcoming."

At Bank Austria, meanwhile,

ond biggest commercial bank.

Some 55 percent of Bank

Although analysts believe that Bank Austria and Girocredit should merge, Mr. Randa said "we will not merge with Girocredit. We will work with it and adapt its business structure," eliminating duplication.

Viennese insiders, meanwhile, say the reason for not creating a consolidated operating bank out of Bank Austria and Girocredit, is that it would reduce the number of political patronage jobs available to Vi-

foreign joint ventures in Hunthe collapse of the Iron Curgary, 22 percent in Slovenia, 21 tain stems from foreign compercent in the Czech Republic

Andreas Wörgötter, head of the economics department at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna, said the opening of the East was helping the Austrian economy which was highly dependent for years on trade with Germa-- become more interna-

"In the Eastern European countries closest to Austria. which are thus of greater importance, the outlook is good to excellent," he said, referring to their newfound economic Much of Austria's gain from that sells.

panies' interest in staying in Vienna as an administrative gateway to operations further east. Some 700 foreign companies are said to maintain headquarters in Vienna, where rents are cheaper than those in Prague or Budapest.

Foreign companies also benefit from Austria's good business connections with the East.

"If an Australian or American company wants to do business in Slovenia but doesn't want to set up its own subsidiary, it can always find an Austrian company that will help." he said. "That's an advantage

A Stock Backwater Braces for an Influx

By Richard E. Smith

■ HE recent wave of privatizations in Austria is streamlining industry and enlivening entrenched fieldoms. But it also may be injecting more excitement into the Vienna stock exchange than it can handle.

The basic problem: Austrians are not very interested in stocks and most local fund managers do not see any reason for this to change soon. 'Austria has a conservative stock culture and that is something that will only change over a long period of time," said Peter Szopo, chief securities analyst at Creditanstalt Bankverein.

As the Austrian Association for Share Promotion wistfully notes, only 4 percent of Austrians hold stocks, compared with 20 percent in Britain and the United States and nearly 30 percent in Sweden. Even the Germans, similarly traumatized by a century of war and inflation, have been statistically greater risk-takers than Austrians in recent decades.

"Austrians are not the most optimistic people by nature, said Nel Mieuwenhuijse, a portfolio manager for the Robeco fund family in Rotter-

Mr. Szopo noted that more than 90 percent of mutual fund volume was in bonds rather than stocks until a few years ago, when banks began pushng stock funds.

The government has encouraged stock investments by reducing the withholding tax on dividends to 22 percent from 25 percent and abolishing a securities turnover tax for transactions concluded by banks, brokers and fund managers.

The immediate concern is whether a market that has been a placid backwater for most of its 223 years of existence can smoothly digest a heavy inflow of new issues.

The government was en-couraged by the market's performance last year, when the country's blue-chip index surged 56 percent in line with the broader trend in Europe and on Wall Street. But the hangover came early and Vienna's index has fallen about 16

percent from its peak this year in February.

The truth is that there have been a lot of privatizations and that has depressed the market over most of this year," said Ms. Mieuwenhuijse of Robeco.

But the privatization wave also offers a key long-term benefit because it is catching the attention of foreign buyers.

Their power commands particular respect in Austria because they were largely responsible for making Vienna's stock market the star performer in Europe in 1989 as foreigners flocked to a market seen as a gateway to the East in the wake of the fall of the Berlin

UCH thunderbolts aside, however, foreign buyers have usually found Vienna a risky market because it was small and lacked transparency. Only five of Austria's top 20 companies are publicly traded, for For a long time, we only

had a few large titles and much was closely held," said Mr. Szopo. "The free float was limited and as a result the market

here was often ignored."
Mr. Szopo noted that the recent new additions would give the market new ballast that might entice foreign players.

Robeco, which currently has no Austrian holdings in its major funds, is looking at the market again and some major funds are including Austrian shares in broader regional funds focused on Central Eu-

The last stumbling block is transparency. Facing a heavy tax burden, corporate accounting in Austria often seemed geared to hiding profit, foreign fund managers said, and this has long made it difficult to gauge the health of companies.

But both the government and market officials have worked to bring accounting into line with European Union norms as the country readies itself for EU entry next year. Insider trading is now a criminal offense and companies must publish holdings of as little as 5 percent of voting rights.

RICHARD E. SMITH is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

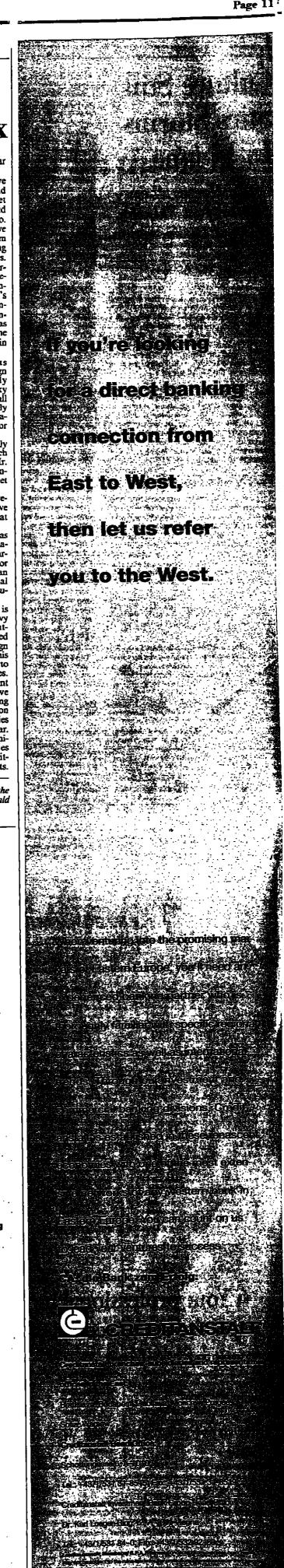


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Culture Still Stirs Storms In Vienna

Coffee Houses Abuzz About a New Museum, Delay of Opera Season

By Alan Friedman

IENNA - Like the whipped cream atop a cup of the city's famous coffee, Vienna's cultural scene is still as frothy as ever. It is also effortlessly controversial, thanks to e incestuous liaisons between local auinchies and the denizens of Viennese art ad music, a tradition that harks back to e days of the Hapsburgs.

Vienni would not be Vienna if the local ifficiars, artists, academics and social-severe not grumbling about something. ght now, the issues include a delayed pera and polemics over the architectural anign for a new museum that is supposed nouse a rare and valuable collection of ressionist art.

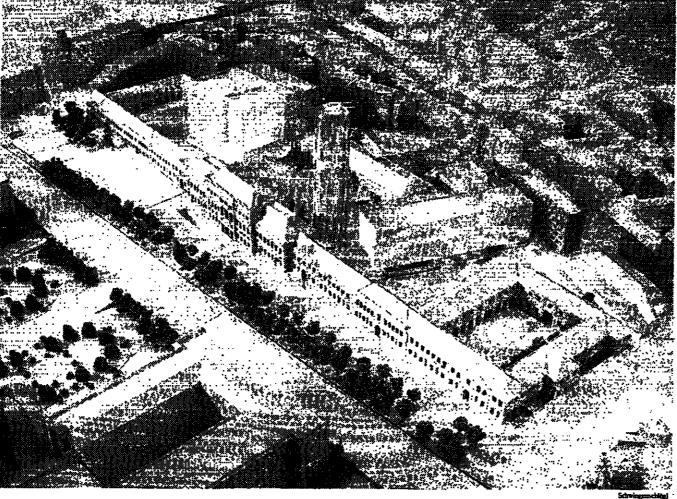
.....e Alimts, Kokoschkas

Tucked away in a high-security and climate-controlled metal container about 20 meters long, on the ground floor of a in-century building that was once part the imperial stables, is a collection of 65 works of 20th-century Austrian art that is, in the view of several critics and historians, more impressive than most of the modern art now available in Vienna's

The collection is known as the Leopoldsammlung, and it is named after Rudolf Leopold, 69, a wealthy Viennese opthomologist who has just sold it to the Austrian government.

Over the past few decades Mr. Leopold acquired some of the finest works by Gustav Klimt, Oskar Kokoschka, Egon Schiele, Anton Kölig, and Richard Gerstl, and his collection has been valued at as much as 6.5 billion schillings (\$650 million). It has also been the subject of literally years of negotiations between the goveriment and Mr. Leopold, who wanted the art to remain in his native Austria. Finally, on Aug. 10, a deal was struck under which Mr. Leopold transferred the collection to a foundation, having agreed that the government would pay him 2.2 billion schillings over the next 15 years.

The museum that will house the collec-



The Leopold Museum would stand to the right of the tower, in the courtyard of the old Imperial stables.

tion will be named for Mr. Leopold, who will undoubtedly become one of its directors. Austria, meanwhile, gets to retain a substantial and eye-catching portion of its cultural beritage. The paintings and drawings are truly a feast for the eyes. Here is Klimt's "Life and Death," which is considered the single most valuable work with a value of more than \$40 million. Here are also what critics say are 46 of the best 60 works by Egon Schiele.

So far so good. But the Leopoldsamm-lung is not just about art. Like everything else in Vienna, it is also about politics, and the politics of architecture. The deal that was struck required the approval of Erhard Busek, the conservative vice chancellor who is also responsible for museums. But opposition to an architectural plan to house the collection has been fierce, especially from conservationists who dislike the postmodern contours of the design.

A jury decided on the architectural design back in 1990, and zoning approval was granted last year, but Austria's conservation and monuments authority has

So controversial is the whole affair that an official involved, who insisted he not be named in print, said: "This could go on for another 10 years!" If that seemed like a dire prediction, he noted that in the middle of the last century it took Emperor Franz Joseph some 17 years to build Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum — famous for its scores of Rubens and Brueghels. "There were problems with the architectural plans, there were countless delays," said the official. "And remember," he added, "Franz Josef was an absolute monarch, and he couldn't get his way too quickly. The situation with the Leopoldsammlung is completely normal for Vienna. Nothing has changed."

Banking on Stradivari

An interesting feature of the Leopold-sammlung deal is that half of the purchase price is being donated by the Austrian National Bank, the central bank. The bank's executives have gone out of their way to promote Austrian culture, and that includes an unusual musical project.

The central bank's pension fund has assembled a collection of more than 20 antique violins, violas and cellos, with a combined value of more than \$20 million. The instruments don't just sit in some warehouse; they are loaned to young Austrian virtuosos.

Thomas Lachs, an executive director of the bank, cited two examples of the project — the loan of a Guarneri to Julian Rachlin, a young Latvian-born violinist who is now recording for Sony, and of a Stradivarius to Benjamin Schmied, a Salzburg musician whose last success was the solo part in Igor Stravinsky's "The Song of the Soldier" at last summer's Salzburg

The only requirement for the musicians, said Mr. Lachs, is that they must pay to insure the instruments themselves.

A Night at the Opera

Meanwhile, some of the stodgier patrons of Vienna's State Opera are up in arms. The issue is not Loren Maazel, who left his job as director in the 1980s, nor Claudio Abbado, who departed in 1991. Nor is it the complaint by some that Ioan Holender, the current Romanian-born director, is not "modern" enough.

This year the opera fans are moaning about the fact that the season's start has been delayed two months by repairs to hydraulic lifts and other pieces of the

Rudolf Scholten, 39, Austria's energetic minister for education and culture, brushed aside the complaints, noting that the work is the last portion of a renovation that began in 1990. The muttering, he contended, will fade away when the opera finally starts up on Dec. 14 with a performance of Richard Strauss's "Elektra."

"Some Viennese may be upset." the minister noted, "but it's really just coffee

In Green Alpine Landscape, An Ominous Line of Trucks

By Brandon Mitchener

ROWING transit traffic was the most hotly debated obstacle on Austria's road to join the European Union.

Vienna demanded a reduction in the stream of trucks and cars that has blackened snow, killed trees and generally destroyed the natural tranquility of the Tirol. Brussels demanded free passage.

The problem seemed to be resolved when Brussels agreed to recognize tough Austrian environmental restrictions on North-South truck traffic through the Brenner Pass, which links Munich with Verona via Innsbruck, as a condition for Austria's membership in the Union.

Four months after Austrians approved plans to join the Union, however, the quiet that had temporarily descended over the touchy subject is again being disturbed by the thunder of tracks.

Rather than falling as expected, both automobile and truck traffic through the pass has increased so far this year, much to the consternation of residents, tourists and environmentalists.

"The Transit Treaty has not prevented a single truck from driving through Ausfumed Friedrich Smola, an activist with the opposition Greens, which had long lobbied for greater restrictions than those provided for in the agreement.

The Greens, who gained three seats in the national elections in October just weeks after gaining representation in the Tirolean parliament for the first time, largely because of the Brenner debate, recently demanded that Austria be allowed to name the European Union transportation commissioner to seek greater pan-European restrictions on heavy truck

NSTEAD. Austria's new commissioner, Franz Fischler, has been named the European Union commssioner for agriculture and rural de-

velopment.
This September alone, 102,700 trucks and 809,000 cars barreled through the Brenner Pass, up 9.7 and 7.9 percent, from a year earlier.

Projections for the full year portend a similar result. According to Erich Reiter, chief customs officer in Brenner, the number of trucks crossing Austria through the pass will rise to 1.3 million in 1994. A decade ago, less than half as many passed through. Car traffic has been boosted by an increase in Eastern German tourists.

Despite the restrictions, the Austrian Transportation Ministry predicts transit traffic will grow 170 percent by the year

What's going on? "The devil," explained Mr. Smola, "is in the details."

The Transit Treaty that took effect at the beginning of this year aimed to cut traffic-related air pollution in the region at least 60 percent by the year 2004.

It measures progress by a complicated system of "eco-points" in which each European Union country is given a quota di "points" that is then adjusted to account for the average level of pollutants emitted by its vehicles. Countries with older fleets are thus punished and those with modern

fleets rewarded. But while German, Italian and other EU truckers call the treaty "very restrictive," Mr. Sloma said it clearly was not restrictive enough. "It's obvious Austria awarded the Union more eco-points than it would ever have been capable of using he said, estimating that 29 percent of the eco-points awarded were left unused.

"We had a strong position and we blew it," he said of the original Transit Treaty talks. Now that the treaty has been enshrined as an official experiment of the European Union, the Union will "quietly do away with it" once the 60 percent reduction has been achieved, he said.

The government of Tirol is more reserved. "It will take a few years for the situation to get better." Friedel Berger, spokesman for the Tirolean government

On the chance that it does not, however — and afraid that even tighter restrictions planned in Switzerland will lead to additional traffic through the Tirol — Austria is pressing ahead with plans to follow the Swiss lead and force a larger portion of through traffic to ride on trains running beneath the Alps.

By the end of the year, according to Mr. Berger, Austria will draw up plans to build a tunnel that would stretch 55 kilometer (34 miles) from Innsbruck to Italy. That would make it Europe's biggest tunical project, longer than even the English Channel tunnel.

The plan, which foresees completion of the tunnel by the year 2005, has been lent a certain argency by Switzerland's recision this February to force all foeign truck traffic through the Swiss Alpsonto

Austria's transit traffic prolem, though similar to that of Switzerlad, is dramatized by the fact that it is buch easier and cheaper for trucks to rive between Germany and Italy via the renner than via Switzerland's Gotthardun-

The Brenner is the lowest of svent passes through the Alps, four of whichire Austria and three in Switzerland.

While roughly three quarters of trasit traffic crosses Switzerland by rail, only quarter of traffic crossing Austria tax

MEDIA MARK

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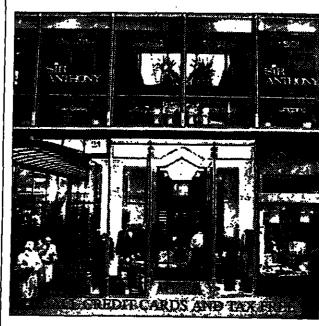


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for more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Mrite to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Nepilly Cedex, France.

Capital Goods

Japanese Companies Learn to Ride With the Yen

By Steven Bruil

TOKYO — The yen's 14 percent rise against the dollar so far this year has taken the Japanese currency past a critical threshold that has forced its major export industries to reorganize their production systems in order to remain

Nearly four years after the economic bubble collapsed, sending profits spiraling off their towering peaks, automakers and electronics companies are beginning to see a profit turnaround and many have climbed out of the red. The turnaround remains spotty, however, and largely cyclical in nature after the long slump.

It is nonetheless remarkable in view of the 31, 1995. yen's recent surge and underscores a fundamental fallacy in the argument that a strong yen will suppress the competitiveness of Japanese manufacturers: Global demand for products and

is not too rapid.

"The rapidity of the yen's appreciation is far more important than the actual level," said Keith Donaldson, head of equity research at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo. "As long as there's a relatively long period of time, most companies can do a lot to reorganize their production."

Indeed, the surge of the yen to parity with the penny in August 1993 got Japanese industry in gear with another round of restructuring that has begun to pay off, in the form of improved earnings for the first half of the year ending March

The major moves are well documented and include a cutback in hiring, reductions in payroll costs through attrition and reduced bonus and overtime compensation, a shift of production to

pan, also downplayed the negative effects of the yen's appreciation on the Japanese economy, citing brisk exports backed by economic recovery abroad.

"On the micro side, many companies are facing pain, but the overall effects on the macro side are neutral, with buoyant overseas economies offsetting lower price competitiveness," Kyodo news agency quoted Mr. Mieno as saying in a speech Tuesday.

The Bank of Japan has also said that Japanese companies were poised to reap the benefits of cost-cutting measures instituted to help them weather the recession and the yen's rise.

Even if sales stay flat in the year that ends

March 31, Japanese manufacturers' profits will rise 12.2 percent from the previous year, the bank

growth in the Japanese economy are as impor-tant as the yen rate, and even further increases in the yen would be manageable as long as the rise

offshore factories, especially in Asia, and in-creased use of imported supplies.

Yasushi Mieno, governor of the Bank of Ja-Yasushi Mieno, governor of the Bank of Ja-

...

"Japanese companies have succeeded in revamping their operations so they can earn profits even with low sales," said Masaaki Kanno, chief manager at the central bank's economic statistics division, according to Bloomberg Business News. "And restructuring efforts are continuing.

Despite these moves, Japanese companies re-main rather domestic in their orientation compared with American or European companies. As a result, there is much more they can do to bring their costs of production closer to international levels. Further appreciation of the yen, moreover, is certain to accelerate the process,

See YEN, Page 15

Astra Buys 50% Of Merck Venture For \$820 Million

WHITEHOUSE STATION, New Jersey — Astra AB said Tuesday it had paid Merck & Co. \$820 million for half-ownership of a company created to extend a 12-year-old collaboration in selling Astra drugs in the United States.

buy a 50 percent stake in Astra Merck Inc. The company will New York Stock Exchange. continue a 1982 partnership under which Merck sells three Astra drugs in the United States. Merck had been paying Astra an estimated 15 percent to 20 percent of sales in royalties.

Astra Merck, based in United States, while allowing Merck to profit from Astra's research, the companies said. The company will now have exsell most Astra drugs in the United States.

Terms of the partnership gave Astra the right to take a 50

ny in exchange for a payment about equal to one year's U.S. sales of Astra products. Rapidly rising Prilosec sales gave Astra an incentive to exercise its option, analysts said.

Merck said it would record a gain of \$275 million in the fourth quarter from Astra's Astra, a Swedish drug com-fourth quarter from Astra's pany, exercised an option to payment. Merck stock closed up 25 cents at \$35.875 on the

"In the long term, they continue to have a great relationship, and Merck has access to Astra's pipeline of new drugs, said Bob Hodgson, an analyst at Cowen & Co. in Boston. Among drug companies, Astra Wayne, Pennsylvania, will help "has historically been the most expand Astra's presence in the productive in terms of new products," he said.

The venture's fortunes are tied largely to one drug, the clusive rights to develop and ulcer medicine Prilosec. It generated 93 percent of the \$737 million in sales posted in the first nine months of 1994.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Network TV Regains Its Edge in U.S.

WASHINGTON - Only two years. ago, in the midst of a recession that ravaged the American television industry's revenues and self confidence, ABC President Robert Iger made a gloomy prediction.

Warily noting the 500-channel world to come, Mr. Iger forecast that the future would hold "fewer networks."

Then again, TV executives are often

Rather than imploding, network television — the dominant source of news and entertainment in American households for decades — is in the midst of a revival.

Advertisers recently lavished a record \$4.6 billion on the four major networks - ABC, CBS, NBC and Fox - to buy time on their new fall shows. For the full year, analysts project nearly \$12 billion

in sales, also a record. The TV networks, which reach 98 per-

cent of the U.S. population via hundreds of affiliated local stations, have become such an attractive business that major media companies are racing to start one of their own or buy an existing one.

The list of those pitching buyouts and joint ventures at broadcasting's Big Three seems to lengthen by the day: Barry Diller's QVC Inc., Walt Disney Co., Time Warner Inc., Ted Turner, Tele-Communications Inc., ITT Corp.

Meanwhile, Time Warner and Viacom Inc.'s Paramount studio are poised to launch their own minibroadcast networks in January, adding a fifth and possibly a sixth network.

All of this underscores a point that wasn't obvious until recently. The networks, once thought of as an endangered species, are resurgent.

"A year ago, people were talking about the death of broadcasting," said Reed E. Hundt, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. "If broadcasting died, it went to heaven."

combination of better management, slowing competition and a revival of spending by advertisers. But at the bottom, they always have had a powerful advantage: No other medium can reach virtually every household every night of the week.

Much of the industry's current good fortune is due to an improving economy, which has driven up demand for network advertising and hence the amount the networks can charge advertisers. Prices for commercial time are at record levels on many shows. A 30-second ad on ABC's "Roseanne," for example, now costs more than \$300,000, according to one network official.

What's more, the recession taught the three leaders how to control their costs, particularly program budgets. A key reason for the proliferation of prime-time "reality" programs and news "maga-zines" such as ABC's "Primetime Live,"

See TELEVISION, Page 15

MEDIA MARKETS

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A Magazine Hot-Wires the Internet

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By John Markoff New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO - In a fourth-floor industrial loft overlooking a freeway here, Wired magazine has just begun an experiment that some people say represents the futore of publishing.

Already something of a phenomenon, the 2-year-old magazine has captured a following of more than 160,000 readers by tapping into an obsession with digital technology and computer networks. Wired has just taken a further step and introduced Hotwired, an on-line service that blends electronic publishing and the interactive power of the personal computer with a style of participatory reporting that Wired's editors refer to somewhat self-consciously

as "way new journalism." The creators are going to some lengths to differentiate Hotwired from a host of other on-line publishing efforts. The new service, which will be free but will require users to sign up as members, will combine relatively short articles on society and technology with a range of interactive features. For instance, the text of a report on a musical group might

Cross Rates

N.E. 152.43

Newspapers' Numbers Fall

NEW YORK — Nine of the 10 largest metropolitan newspapers in the United States lost weekday circulation in the six months ended Sept. 30, compared with a year earlier, according to industry figures.

But newspaper executives and industry analysts said they were relieved that a circulation plunge reported by many newspapers six months ago had slowed to a gradual slide.

The circulation losses were widespread, with declines recorded at The New York Times, The Washington Post, Newsday, the Chicago Tribune, Detroit Free Press, Dallas Morning News and San Francisco Chronicle, among others. Of the 10 biggest metropolitan dailies, only the Los Angeles Times did not report its circulation Monday. Its circulation

also has been dropping for several years. The figures were released Monday by the Audit Bureau of Among other major U.S. newspapers, The Wall Street Journal also reported a decline in circulation, while USA

Today said it had an increase, because of bulk sales. A few of the big dailies that registered modest circulation losses for their Monday-to-Friday issues, such as the Daily News in New York and The Washington Post, showed gains in their Sunday papers.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

be accompanied by sound and

If it is successful, the service will not be a competitive

broadcast and cable televi-

"This is not a zero-sum game for the publishing ment world," Louis Rossetto, threat to conventional print Wired's publisher and copublishing, its creators say, but rather to traditional founder, said. "Television is

going to be the loser in all of this."

By seeking to provide com-pelling multimedia entertainment and information that arrives in the home via personal computer, Mr. Rossetto envisions a world in which televi-

sion is increasingly irrelevant. Hotwired, which was introduced last week on the global network of several million computers known as the Internet, is broken down into "channels" and "sections" devoted to reader participation and on-line galleries of digital

Users are able to view digital animation and music videos, and publishers of software games can showcase "clips" from their latest prod-

The service does not have an easy vocabulary of terms yet to explain its features. "We've struggled with the lan-guage a lot," said Barbara Kuhr, Hotwired's creative director and a partner in the design firm of Plunkett & Kerr. "This is leading to a redefinition of the arts. This is a place where we can experi-

One expression that ap-See WIRED, Page 14

ECU

616-614

Stocks Tumble as Inflation Specter Looms Again

NEW YORK - U.S. stocks tumbled Tuesday after a widely followed survey of corporate purchasing executives said the U.S. manufacturing sector and overall economy had surged in October and were likely to grow further in the next few months.

The general consensus is

Reserve tries to cool down the economy, said Philip J. Orlando, money manager at First Capital Advisers.

The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 44.75 points, to 3,863.37, extending its drop of 22.54 points Monday.

In reaction to expectations of that the economy is growing rising inflation. Treasury bond faster than expected," which prices posted their biggest loss in prices posted their biggest loss in

rose as high as 8.06 percent from 7.98 percent on Monday.

The National Association of Purchasing Management said its monthly index of economic activity rose to 59.7 in October from 58.2 in September as production reached its highest level since December 1987. Analysts had widely forecast a reading near 58.8 for October.

A reading that exceeds 50 inmuch higher" as the Federal mark 30-year Treasury bonds sion, while a reading below 50 See STOCKS, Page 14

indicates a contraction. October was the 14th month in a row above 50 on the index.

The purchasing managers' report indicated the robust growth would continue, as new orders to U.S. factories also posted a sharp advance. New orders are considered a reliable barometer of how business will fare in the coming months.

Meanwhile, the association's

SAFRA REPUBLIC



REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION SAFRA REPUBLIC HOLDINGS S.A.

REPUBLIC NEW YORK

Consolidated Statements of Condition and Summaries of Results

These statements and summaries represent the consolidated accounts of Republic New York Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries and of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Republic New York Corporation owns 48.8% of Safra Republic Holdings S.A., which is accounted for by the equity method.

	CORPORATION	HOLDINGS S.A.		
	September 30,	September 30,		
	1994 1993	1994 1993		
Assets	(in thousands of US\$	except per share data)		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 638,380 \$ 557,003 9,530,875 6,130,430 1,577,081 745,681	\$ 60,731 \$ 52,123 4,754,683 3,376,354		
Investment securities	11,777,082 13,875,719 3,062,180 1,225,570	5,881,392 5,650,486 49,617 59,930		
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	838,621 1,625,694 9,383,733 9,031,447 (319,578) (281,193)	1,287,237 1,183,678 (122,798) (96,981)		
Loans (net)	9,064,155 8,750,254 4,721,359 5,051.694	1,164,439 1,086,697 457,127 335,398		
Total assets	\$41,209,733 \$37,962,045	\$ 12,367,989 \$ 10,560,988		
Liabilities Total deposits	\$22,226,145 \$22,379,887 2,763,022 225,308 4,486,868 2,886,001 4,069,514 5,267,507 2,588,991 2,643,263 2,405,843 2,130,635	\$ 9,140,280 \$ 7,153,245 		
Shareholders' Equity Cumulative preferred stock	672,500 556,425 704,877 719,254 1,401,255 1,153,765 (109,282) –	903,560 902,204 407,316 269,663 (83,430) –		
Total shareholders' equity	2,669,350 2,429,444	1,227,446 1,171,867		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$41,209,733 \$ 37,962,045	\$ 12,367,989 \$10,560,988		
Book value per share	\$ 37.79 \$ 35.56	\$ 69.21 \$ 66.19 \$ 5,604,254 \$ 5,014,627		
Net income, for the nine months ended Net income per common share (primary) Average common shares outstanding (primary)	\$ 250,624 \$ 221,278 \$ 4.28 \$ 3.82 52,738 52,390	\$ 119,771 \$ 85,029 \$ 6.75 \$ 4.80 17,739 17,701		

Risk-Based Capital Ratios

As of September 30, 1994, Republic New York Corporation's risk-based core capital ratio was 16.45% (estimated) and total qualifying capital ratio was 28.00% (estimated). The ratios include the assets, risk-weighted in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Reserve Board specifically applied to Republic New York Corporation on a fully consolidated basis and capital of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. Total consolidated assets exceeded US\$ 50 billion and total consolidated capital, including minority interest and subordinated debt, exceeded US\$ 5 billion.

Republic New York Corporation Fifth Avenue at 40th Street

Safra Republic Holdings S.A. 32, boulevard Royal **Banking Locations**

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Rio de Janeiro, Santiago, Beirut, Beijing, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo

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Dollar Weakens On Inflation Signs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most other major currencies Tuesday after stronger-than-expected U.S. economic reports ignited concern

about inflation. The dollar closed in New York at 1.4948 Deutsche marks. down from 1.5034 DM on Monday, and at 96.65 yen.

Foreign Exchange

down from 96.90 yen. The dollar also finished at 5.1190 French francs, down from 5.1465 francs, and 1.2458 Swiss francs, compared with 1.2565

But the dollar strengthened against the pound after the Bank of England revised British inflation projections downward, lowering expectations for further interest rate increases. The pound weakened to \$1.6335 from \$1.6355.

The dollar was undermined by a report from the National Association of Purchasing Management that said manufacturers had paid more for raw materials in October than they had in six years. The report is widely considered to be a gauge of U.S. inflation.

The report destroyed the notion that we can have strong he said.

growth without inflation," said Tom Hoge, vice president and currency trader at the Bank of

New York. The data caused investors to dump dollar-denominated assets such as Treasury bonds and stocks, which pulled down the dollar amid sentiment that fewer overseas investors will be needing the currency to buy

U.S. assets. Traders are now focusing on Friday, when the Labor Department is set to release employment data for October. Strong job growth could spur the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates for the sixth

time this year. "If the Fed doesn't raise interest rates by at least threequarters of a percentage point at its next meeting, the dollar will collapse," said Albert Soria, foreign exchange manager at Kansallis Osake Pankki, a

Finnish bank in New York. The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee next meets Nov. 15.

"A lot of people believe the Fed is behind the curve on heading off the economy's momentum," said Alfonso Alejo, a trader a Sakura Bank. Negative sentiment toward the dollar is becoming "feverish" as a result, (Bloomberg, AFX)

STOCKS: Wall Street Tumbles

Continued from Page 13 price index climbed to 79.9, the

highest reading since July 1988. "The highlight of the report seemed to be, the pricing component was higher than expected," said Joseph DeMarco, managing director for equity trading at HSBC Asset Man-

agement "If this encourages the Fed to tighten rates even more than

U.S. Stocks

anticipated" after a Nov. 15 policy council meeting. "that's going to make people uneasy about owning stocks," Mr. De-Marco said.

Three stocks dropped in price for each one that rose on the Big Board, while volume totaled 314.96 million shares, up from 302.77 million Monday.

Biogen plummeted 9 to 40. The biotechnology company took a \$25 million pretax charge to halt development of Hirulog, one of its two most important experimental drugs, after it failed human tests.

Dow Chemical slumped 3% to 70% on an unfavorable Texas court ruling on silicon breast implants and the general market decline, analysts said.

Oil stocks weakened as Prudential Securities cut its invest- were not recommending the ment rating on five petroleum company's stock despite its restocks. Atlantic Richfield slipped 14 to 107%. Mobil

dropped 2 to 83%, and Exxon eased 1 to 61%.

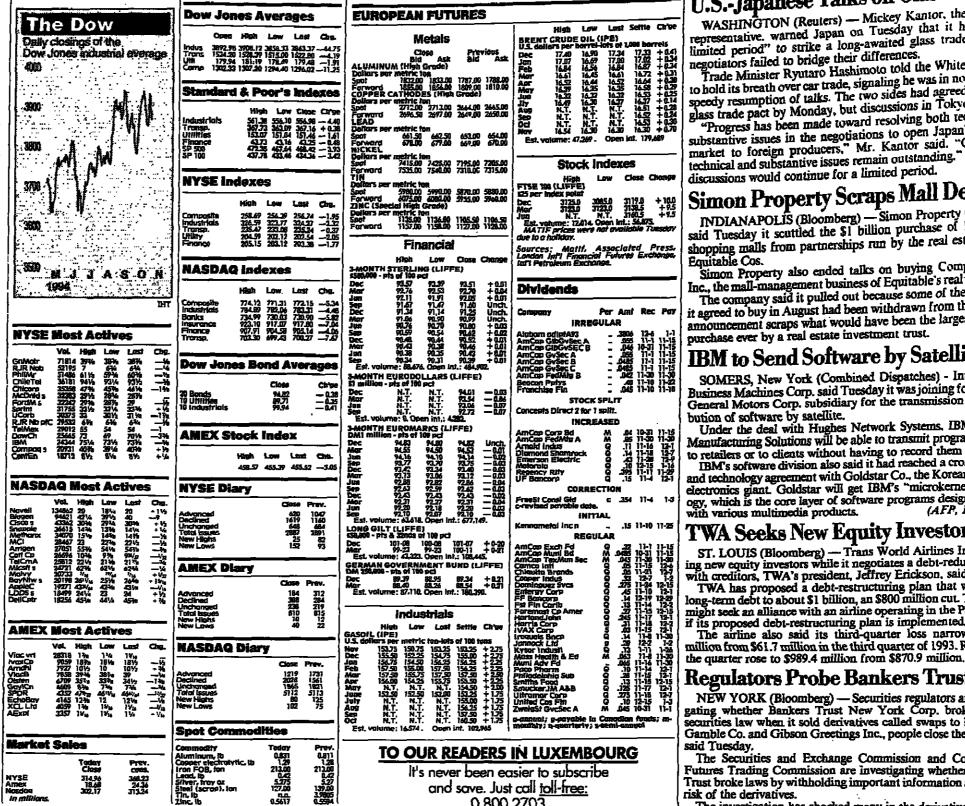
Citicorp fell 1% to 46%, along with other bank issues, as bonds weakened. Banks had gained a significant advantage from the three-year period of low interest rates that is drawing to a close this year as the Federal Reserve nudges rates higher.

Philip Morris slipped % to 60%, falling for a second day after a Florida judge granted class-action status Friday to a lawsuit against cigarette makers, exposing the industry to another legal threat.

Bankers Trust New York fell 2% to 64 amid news that the Securities and Exchange Commission was investigating the way in which the bank sold complex derivatives, such as futures, options and interest-rate swaps. Two of its clients, Procter & Gamble and Gibson Greetings, have sued, claiming they were misled.

Novell rose for a second day, gaining 112 to 20 on speculation the software company would release the next version of its flagship NetWare program earlier than planned. The shares also rose on speculation that a large computer company, possibly International Business Machines, was interested in buying it.

General Motors slipped % to 38% after analysts said they



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U.S. FUTURES

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Continued from Page 13

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"Existing on-line services are players." duced too early.

directly connected to the Interpears to be emerging at net. Such a connection will per- already several hundred thou-Hotwired's editorial offices is mit users to browse through a sand computer users who have "loop it," which refers to a tech- vast library of documents, imnique for continually repeating ages, sound and software on the

The Internet is still reachlege campuses," said Bruce shouts of "loop it" could be Katz, chief executive at The heard around the office, fol- Well, an on-line service in Sau-Well, an on-line service in Sausalito, California. But Mr. Katz Some computer executives acknowledges that interest in say the service has not yet been the World Wide Web is growing

like eight-track tape players," Unlike national on-line ser- said John Gage, director of the vices such as Prodigy, Compu- science office at Sun Microsysserve and America Online, tems Inc. "Hotwired is taking to the Internet, Hotwired will that will entirely change jourMr. Rossetto says there are ing introduced with rather impressive resources.

While Wired took almost a year to begin attracting national advertisers, Hotwired is starting with a full complement of . big-name companies among its 14 initial advertisers, including AT&T Corp., MCI Communi-Wired, which was started on a cations Corp., Sprint Corp., International Business Machines Jane Metcalie, two new-media Corp., Volvo AB and Club Méentrepreneurs. Hotwired is bediterranée SA.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

U.S.-Japanese Talks on Glass Fail WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade

representative, warned Japan on Tuesday that it had only "a limited period" to strike a long-awaited glass trade deal after

negotiators failed to bridge their differences. Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto told the White House not to hold its breath over car trade, signaling he was in no mood for a speedy resumption of talks. The two sides had agreed to strike a glass trade pact by Monday, but discussions in Tokyo failed.

"Progress has been made toward resolving both technical and substantive issues in the negotiations to open Japan's flat-glass market to foreign producers," Mr. Kantor said. "Only a few technical and substantive issues remain outstanding." He said the discussions would continue for a limited period.

Simon Property Scraps Mall Deal

INDIANAPOLIS (Bloomberg) — Simon Property Group Inc. said Tuesday it scuttled the \$1 billion purchase of 19 regional shopping malls from partnerships run by the real estate arm of Equitable Cos.

Simon Property also ended talks on buying Compass Retail Inc., the mall-management business of Equitable's real estate unit.

The company said it pulled out because some of the properties it agreed to buy in August had been withdrawn from the sale. The amouncement scraps what would have been the largest property purchase ever by a real estate investment trust.

IBM to Send Software by Satellite

SOMERS, New York (Combined Dispatches) - International Business Machines Corp. said Tuesday it was joining forces with a General Motors Corp. subsidiary for the transmission and distribution of software by satellite.

Under the deal with Hughes Network Systems, IBM Software Manufacturing Solutions will be able to transmit programs directly to retailers or to clients without having to record them on a disk.

IBM's software division also said it had reached a cross-licensing and technology agreement with Goldstar Co., the Korean consumer electronics giant. Goldstar will get IBM's "microkernel" technology, which is the core layer of software programs designed for us with various multimedia products. (AFP, Bloomberg (AFP, Bloomberg)

TWA Seeks New Equity Investors

ST. LOUIS (Bloomberg) - Trans World Airlines Inc. is seeking new equity investors while it negotiates a debt-reduction plan with creditors, TWA's president, Jeffrey Erickson, said Tuesday. TWA has proposed a debt-restructuring plan that will reduce long-term debt to about \$1 billion, an \$800 million cut. The airline might seek an alliance with an airline operating in the Pacific Rim if its proposed debt-restructuring plan is implemented, he said.

The airline also said its third-quarter loss narrowed to \$8 million from \$61.7 million in the third quarter of 1993. Revenue in

Regulators Probe Bankers Trust

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Securities regulators are invertigating whether Bankers Trust New York Corp. broke federal securities law when it sold derivatives called swaps to Procte & Gamble Co. and Gibson Greetings Inc., people close the situation

The Securities and Exchange Commission and Commedity Futures Trading Commission are investigating whether Barkers Trust broke laws by withholding important information about the risk of the derivatives.

The investigation has shocked many in the derivatives maket because it suggested the SEC wants to change the way in which regulators treat swaps and other derivatives, putting them in the same class as other securities.

For the Record

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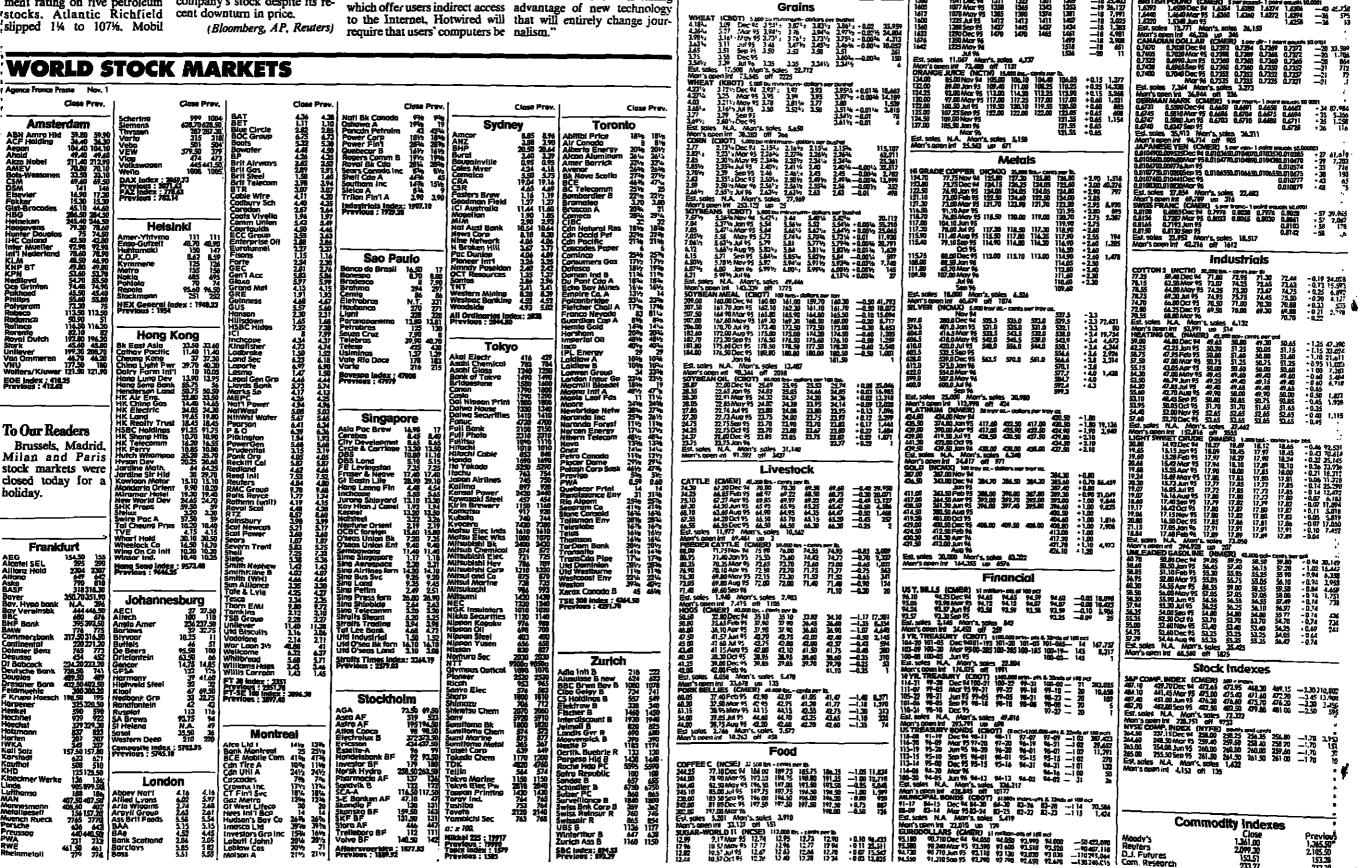
Hershey Foods Corp. said it would take a charge of between 197, million and \$105 million in the fourth quarter to cover the costs of cutting about 400 jobs.

Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc. reached a preliminary agreementto. acquire Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Co., which is privately here for \$150 million.

Bernardo Dominguez Cereceres, a Mexican entrepreneur wko controls DSC Ingenieria Inmobiliaria, has pulled out of a \$71) million deal to buy most of the Westin hotel chain.

Union Pacific Corp. plans to sell its hazardous-waste subsidiar; United States Poliution Control Inc., to Laidlaw Inc. of Canada, for \$225 million plus the assumption of certain financial and environmental liabilities.

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Cost Cuts Improve **Bottom Line at BP**

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches LONDON - British Petro-duced spending, David Simon, learn Co. said Tuesday that BP's chief executive, said. cost cutting and higher productivity led to a surge in thirdquarter profit despite decreased

The company said profit on a replacement-cost basis, excluding exceptional items, rose 22 percent, to £415 million (\$678 million) from £339 million a year earlier. Replacement-cost profit reflects the current value of a company's oil supplies. Seles fell to \$12.5 billion from

On a historical-cost basis, BP posted a net profit of £382 million, up from £205 million. Historical-cost profit values oil inventories at the prices at which they were bought.

Since 1991, the company has stashed its operating costs by about \$1.2 billion. About 70 percent of the rise in third-quarter profit was the result of re-

The company's stock fell 9 pence to 426 in London. Analysts said the stock had dropped because some investors hoped the company would raise its dividend, but it was unchanged at 2.5 pence a share.

"Not a bad set of numbers, really," said Chris Perry, an analyst at Charterhouse Tilney Securities. "They're doing a good job and continue to cut operating costs, but there's really no room for disappointment or for anything to go wrong."

The company recorded exploration write-offs of £47 million in the recent quarter and £243 million last year. BP said the industry's aver-

age refining margins fell sharply in Europe and the United States. (Blaombere (Bloomberg,

AP, Knight-Ridder)

U.K. Inflation Forecast Cut

Compiled by Ow Stuff From Dispatches

مكنات الاعل

LONDON - The Bank of England on Tuesday revised downward its predictions for British inflation for the next two years, saving that the increase in interest rates in September would slow the rise in consumer demand In its quarterly inflation report, the British

central bank predicted that inflation would continue to slow until the end of the year and then begin to rise at the beginning of 1995. although by less than previously expected

The central bank predicted underlying inflation, which excludes mortgage payments. would reach a peak of 3 percent at the end of 1995 before falling to about 2.5 percent in the first half of 1996, even without a further rise in interest rates.

September's half-point rise in interest rates to 5.75 percent will slow demand "probably by more than history would suggest" because of continuing high levels of debt in the personal sector, it said

The Bank of England's report suggests the central bank will recommend a further tightening of U.K. monetary policy in the next few

(Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

U.K. Reopens Bids for TV Network

dent Television Commission, were "several groups" interestrestrial television network, two the highest cash bidder who can PLC and Time Warner Internayears after the first round of meet requirements for program bidding failed to attract a viable and technical quality.

The commission's chairman, due to start broadcasting by LONDON - The Indepen- Sir George Russell, said there Jan. 1, 1997. an industry watchdog body, re- ed in applying before next nel 5 Broadcasting Ltd., a con-

The new channel would be

One potential bidder, Chanopened bidding Tuesday for a May's deadline. He said the sortium owned by the media license to run Britain's fifth ter- Channel 5 license would go to concerns MAI PLC. Pearson tional Broadcasting, immediately welcomed the reopening of the bidding.

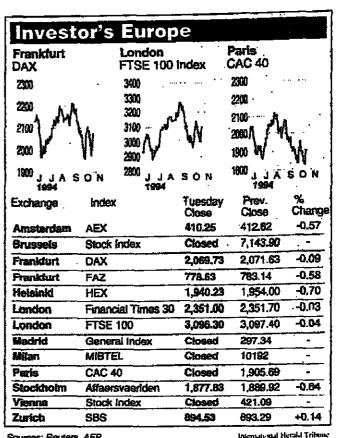
Allied Gets Rest of Stake In Domecq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Allied Domecq PLC said Tuesday it was buying a further 27 percent stake in Pedro Domecq SA. which would give it nearly 100 percent control of the Spanish liquor company. Allied Domeco said the pur-

chase, which will be completed by Dec. 30, follows the decision by Ramon Mora-Figuerosa and his family to exercise an option to sell the stake.

A controlling stake in Pedro Domecq was sold to Allied, previously Allied-Lyons PLC, in March. That deal included the Mora-Figuerosa family's option to sell its 27 percent stake.

Although the price of the option was set at £280.4 million (\$458 million), Allied Domecq said the price would "probably be subject to a downward adjustment." (Bloomberg, AP) (Bloomberg, AP)



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Continued from Page 13 is that such shows are cheaper to produce than dramas and sit-

Cable TV, home video and independent TV broadcasters took millions of viewers away from the networks during the 1980s and early 1990s. But with fewer homes left to wire and the videocassette recorder nearly ubiquitous, viewing habits have stabilized.

Since the early 1980s, the number of channels available in the average household has tripled while the proportion of the audience watching the broadcast networks has slipped to about 62 percent from 90 percent, accord-

While a growing economy and maturing competition could be short-term pluses, the longer term is starting to look better for the networks, too.

"The truth of the matter is that plain old television is going to be around for quite a while, said Sumner Redstone, chairman of Viacom, which owns MTV, Paramount, the Blockbuster video chain and the planned fifth broadcast net-

Why, with the coming of the information highway, does

For one thing, the supposed threat to broadcasting posed by reach 98 percent of the U.S. the information highway is years away. Despite all the media attention, most households won't be able to receive interactive services or hundreds of TV channels until well after the Hollywood's leading lobbying turn of the century, according group. to most industry executives recently surveyed by the Arthur Andersen accounting firm.

And even when the new age of communications does arrive. the broadcast networks are likely to remain the only free massmarket medium. It's not clear

dent of the Saatchi & Saatchi advertising agency.

swer is a mix of technology, uons technologies under develadvertising agency.

uons technologies under development.

the ability to attract the kind of programming, because no other
advertising support that enmedia reaches so many people.

The networks ability to population through hundreds of affiliated local stations is the biggest source of their power, said Jack Valenti, who heads the Motion Picture Association.

"Any entity that can throw \$1 out a net and cover the entire cial-effects-laden serials can apnation is going to have the most efficient, cost-effective way to reach the public," he said.

This scale, which is difficult for others to duplicate because

TELEVISION: Networks Are in the Midst of a Revival, as Viewers Give 'Plain Old Television' Another Look

ables them to underwrite more original, high-quality programs than anyone else. A half-hour situation comedy such as "Seinfeld" or "Murphy Brown" costs about \$750,000

an episode to produce, an executive of a major studio said. One-hour dramas cost about million a show, while speproach \$1.4 million in cost. The budget for a two-hour made-

are costlier still. No other medium can spend as much as the networks on profitable.

for-TV movie averages about

\$3.4 million, and sports rights

In short, the networks' dominant position has an almost self-perpetuating quality: With big-budget original programming, they attract the largest audiences, which in turn attract the largest share of advertising money, which in turn finances the networks' ability to buy more original programming.

But the economics of network television aren't foolproof. A bidding war for a hot sports package, such as professional football or the Olympics, or escalating demands by popular actors and producers can make some programming un-

Very briefly:

 Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG are among large German banks under investigation by antitrust authorities for allegedly wrestling away a lucrative Visa card contract from Citibank AG, the German arm of the big U.S. bank. • Den norske Bank AS earned a net 1.95 billion kroner (\$300 million) in the first nine months of the year, up from 699 million kroner in the comparable 1993 period, as the bank's reduced exposure to bad loans overcame a drop in interest income.

• Union Bank of Switzerland sold its 12.2 percent stake in Neue Aarganer Bank to CS Holding, choosing not to challenge its rival's 900 million Swiss franc (\$715 million) bid for control.

• MMM, the collapsed Moscow investment fund, was the target of the rage of more than 1,000 investors Tuesday, who attacked the firm's office after it failed to reopen as promised.

• Thames Water PLC, the British privatized water company, said poor market conditions made it unlikely that its noncore businesses would break even this year or in 1995.

• KLM Royal Dutch Airlines has obtained the help of the Dutch government in trying to open access to Orly Airport near Paris. Bloomberg, AFX, AP, Reuters

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

percent from 90 percent, accord- "plain old television" appear to that the same claim can be of the limited number of local ing to Betsy Frank, a vice presi- have staying power? The an- made of any of the communica- TV stations, gives the networks Div Yid PE 100s High LowLoss/Crige

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YEN: Resilient Japanese Firms Learn to Cope With Soaring Currency

making Japanese manufacturers even more competitive.

'Some people overseas are rubbing their hands with glee with the yen so high, but in a couple of years when the yen the Japanese are significantly more competitive," Mr. Donaldson said That said, Japanese compa-

nies are not out of the woods, even at current ven levels. The impact of the strong yen has been mitigated to a great extent by strong demand in the United States and Asia, gradual recov-ery in Europe and the beginnings of a turnaround in Japan. This demand has contributed to economies of scale that have had a great impact on produc-

The impact has been greatest said Steve Myers, an analyst at industry that has long had to compete on price. Moreover. electronics companies have been impervious to the strong yen to the degree they have crystal displays used in laptop computers.

Booming demand has also meant that despite higher prices caused by the strong yen, forchoice but to procure supplies CD-ROMs, dynamic random-access memory microchips and other devices from

"Aside from the yen, things have generally gotten better,"

on the electronics industry, an Jardine Fleming Securities. Japan's automobile compa-

nies face far more competition across their product lines and are more vulnerable as a result. They are losing U.S. market share and facing more competition from foreign makers in Ja-

Analysts say that at current ports from Japan, with the pos- said. sible exception of the most pensive vehicles. Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's largest manufacturer, expects to be in the black this year, but Nissan Motor Co. and others remain in the

"If the dollar falls below 95 or 100 year, the entire auto in-

least a year," said Peter Boardman, an analyst at UBS Securities. The dollar, which stood at 96.70 yen Wednesday afternoon, has been trading between 95 and 100 yen for several

A movement of one yen up or down against the dollar translates into a swing of 36 billion yen levels, Japanese car compayen in earnings for the Japanese nies cannot make money on ex- car industry, Mr. Boardman

Still, analysts say the industry is healthy enough to withstand even another round of ven appreciation. "If the ven goes to 80 to the dollar, the engine of the Japanese auto industry will throw a rod," Mr. Boardman said. "But the engine won't stop.

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Mobile Phones Help Profit At HK Telecom

HONG KONG - Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. said Tuesday its net profit climbed 14.7 percent in the first half as booming mobile phone sales made up for a slump in business handling calls to and from China

The company, which is con-Wireless PLC, said profit after tax and minority interests rose to 4.19 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$542 million) from 3.65 billion dollars a year earlier.

"Overall this was a pretty ro-bust performance," Andrew Harrington, an analyst at Salomon Brothers, said. "There were some disappointing areas, particularly China, but also some pleasant surprises."

percent increase in revenue Singapore Telecom Pact from mobile phone subscriptions to its 1010 digital mobile Siphone network.

slowed to 21 percent during the period, from around 30 percent

The company said this reflected government measures to from Singapore. cool the economy and China's inability to keep pace with the volume of calls between Hong than 210,000 homes, Singapore volume of calls between Hong Kong and China, which has doubled in the last three years. . In response to the congestion holm area.

problem, China has said it needs \$7 billion of overseas capital to triple its network to 140 million telephone lines by the end of the century. That would increase the number of phones for each 100 people to eight from three.

Hong Kong Telecom signed an initial agreement to set up a trolled by Britain's Cable & mobile phone network in Beijing and an optical fiber link from Beijing to Guangzhou in October.

Mr. Cheung said revenue could start flowing from these projects late next year. He would not comment on how China's ban on foreign companies operating telecommunications networks would apply to

The company's share price The company recorded a 44 fell to 16.20 dollars from 16.55. Singapore Telecommunications Ltd. said Tuesday the Stockholm City Council had Growth in China traffic approved its international unit's plan to pay 811.7 million kronor (\$113 million) for Stjarn TV group, a cable television network, Bloomberg reported

> Stjarn TV, founded in 1985, Telecom said. Most of its network is in the greater Stock-

Business TV Takes Off NBC Throws Its Hat Into Asian Ring

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune

مكذات الامل

HONG KONG - Confounding many of its skeptics, Asia Business News, the Singapore-based satellite television service with four parents, celebrated its first birthday Tuesday with a big bash in Hong Kong.

But with the American broadcaster NBC gearing up for a serious move into Asian business and economic news, life is set to become more difficult, if not more expensive, for the young market leader.

"We're a little tired of hearing we're the lily-livered operation in trouble now with the big boys coming to town," said Paul France, the chief executive of ABN.

He added, "It will take a huge amount of effort to shift someone who's been in place as long as we have."

Rupert Murdoch kicked off the scramble for a piece of Asia's potentially huge satellite TV market when he took control of STAR-TV 15 months ago. STAR, based in Hong Kong, is the biggest satellite broadcaster in Asia but does not concentrate on business news.

ABN saw a niche and responded to demand from viewers and governments for business and economic news that originated locally.

ABN, owned by Dow Jones & Co., the American cable television giant Tele-Communications Inc., Television New Zealand Ltd. and Singapore International Media, has created an indigenous service that broadcasts live eight hours a day.

But, according to NBC, where there is a will - and a large checkbook - there is a way to beat ABN at its own game.

"We know we're late, so we'll have to do more and do it better," said Peter Sturtevant, senior vice president at NBC in charge of news with the channel to be known as CNBC Asia. CNBC, NBC's subsidiary that concentrates on financial news, plans to hire 150 people in

the next few months. The new station plans to raise the reporting stakes with 24-hour live broadcasts that will follow the daily cycle of financial markets around the world. Asia and the United States will provide 10 hours of programming each, with the other four hours coming from London.

The newcomer plans to open bureaus in Hong Kong, Tokyo, Singapore and Shanghai initially, hoping that live video footage will eclipse ABN's reliance on audio for many of its reports from print journalists.

Tapping into Dow Jones's two regional publications, the Asian Wall Street Journal and its weekly magazine, the Far Eastern Economic Review, ABN can draw on an editorial staff of more than 300 for its reports.

"We've started out with a very efficient business, and we're using technology very wisely," said Mr. France, adding that the network, while not yet profitable, was comfortably on track with its revenue estimates.

For now, only one ABN staffer, Sasha Salama, CNBC Asia's new managing editor, has been lured away. But Mr. Sturtevant said several of her former colleagues had approached him for jobs.

The competition for news-anchor people and trained television will be intense," said a spokesman for CNN International, which along with the BBC and other foreign media groups is expanding in Asia.

The arrival of still another new service. Chinese Television Network Ltd., which will launch a 24-hour Mandarin-language service by the end of the year, will further increase the bidding.

"I'd give ABN 9 out of 10 for their first year," said Gary Brown, a senior executive with the Leo Burnett advertising agency in Hong Kong. "But there's always room for another good product in the market."

Softbank Plans U.S. Expansion

TOKYO — Softbank Corp., Japan's largest computer soft-ware retailer, said Tuesday that it planned a major expansion in the U.S. market after its acquisition of a Ziff Communications Co. subsidiary.

The rapidly growing Japa-nese retailer announced Monday that it would buy Ziff-Davis Exposition & Conference Co. for \$202 million. Ziff, a U.S. publishing concern, has annual revenue of about \$950 million, mainly from the sale of computer magazines and electronic data services.

The trade show and conferences business is the third maior chunk of Ziff to be sold off in the last two weeks, after the \$1.4 billion acquisition last week of Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. by Forstmann Little & Co. and the agreement Monday by Thomson Corp. of Canada to buy Ziff's database subsidiary for \$465 million.

Softbank's president, Masayoshi Son, said the Ziff unit would provide a strategic foothold in the United States, "a key market which dominates the world's personal computer

Softbank is already considering other U.S. mergers and acquisitions, Mr. Son said. Softbank's sales have grown sharply over the past few years, more than doubling between 1988 and 1993.

Investor's Asia Hong Kong Hang Seng Exchange 9.573.40 9.846.25 Hong Kong 2364 19 2 379 83 - 682 Sydney All Ordinaries 2,028,00 2,044,80 , 3,62 19,916.48 .19,969.60 40.87 Tokyo Nikel 225 Kuais Lumpur Composite 1,093.58 1,108.85 1,38 1,536,48 1,528,83 +0,50 Secut Composite Stock 1,106.43 1,105.62 Weighted Price 6.201.21 . Stock index 524.65 522.49 New Zealand NZSE-40 2,109.32 2,100.37; ×0.43 Closed 2,021,66 Bombay National Index

Very briefly:

Visa International, the world's largest credit card company, signed an agreement to provide technology and training for a nationwide credit card clearing system in China.

• General Electric Power Systems, a unit of General Electric Co. of the United States, said it received a contract valued at about \$500 million from Korea Electric Power Corp. for the expansion of a

• Australia's current account deficit fell 14 percent, to 1.18 billion Australian dollars (\$877 million), in September from a five-year peak of 1.57 billion dollars in August.

• South Korea recorded a trade deficit of \$213 million in October, reversing a surplus of \$473 million a year earlier. For the first 10 months of the year, South Korea's trade deficit widened to \$5.85 billion from \$2.30 billion. Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. said it expected to post a pretax loss of

2.3 billion yen (\$24 million) for the six months to September. AFP, AFX, Bioomberg, Reuters

Taiwan Stocks Hit by Politics

TAIPEI - Stock prices plunged Tuesday amid concern about rising tensions before local elections Dec. 3.

The Taiwan Stock Exchange's Weighted Price Index dropped 4.98 per-cent, to 6,201.21 points.

Politics are making the market nervous because the leading candidate in the race for mayor of Taipei has called for Tarwan to separate itself from China.

Mail of tex to: International Herald Tribune,

Indonesia Considers Listing Telkom by Next Year

JAKARTA — Indonesia's he said.

domestic telecommunications hopes to match the success of its sister company Indosat with

"Telkom will go public, but ter of posts, tourism and tele-

Indosat made a strong debut monopoly Telkom plans to go two weeks ago on the New York country. public as early as next year and and Jakarta stock exchanges.

quirements," Mr. Ave said. Setyanto Santosa, chairman

the Finance Ministry will de-cide when — hopefully next the company was planning to the company was planning to year," said Joop Ave, the minis- list in New York and Jakarta. Telkom is viewed by many

international and domestic "Telkom has the right to go bankers as one of Indonesia's played a significant role in the public because it has been mak- best-run state companies, hav- development of Indonesia's that it would list the national tile Industry Associations.

telephone systems in the given tacit support.
world's fourth most populous Brokers said Telkom would world's fourth most populous

Telkom in April embarked "Telkom is not going public on an ambitious plan to install 5 just because of the success of million lines across the sprawlnsungs in New York and Jakar- Indosat but because Telkom ing archipelago over five years.

ta, a government official said has fulfilled the necessary re- The cost has been estimated at Treeded. around 15 trillion rupiah (\$7 billion).

> Indonesia had 3 million lines at the beginning of 1994, a sharp increase from 1.41 million in 1990.

The World Bank, which has

give investors access to an im- Possible Textile Move mense but underdeveloped telecommunications base that had benefited from government di-They said the listing was like-

ers after the success of Indosal. "Indosat really whetted the appetites of first-time investors to Indonesia," said one foreign

TODAY'S

some state-run mining compa-

Foreign textile firms,

weighed down by rising production costs and low worker productivity, are contemplating leaving Indonesia for newer ly to appeal to the Jakarta mar-markets such as Vietnam, an ket and to foreign fund manag- Indonesian industry official said Tuesday.

"Many are planning to quit Indonesia because they were becoming less competitive," said Husein Aminuddin, chair-Indonesia has also indicated man of the Federation of Tex-

ing profits the past five years," ing brought a degree of order to telecommunications sector, has carrier Garuda Indonesia and Robust Car Sales in Japan

TOKYO — Japan reported robust growth in domestic vehi-

cle sales in October, extending a rebound fueled by economic recovery and strong demand for new models, the Japan Automobile Dealers Association said Tuesday. Sales in October rose 4.1 per-

cent from a year earlier to 389,443 vehicles, for the fifth consecutive month of year-onyear gains.

Sales began rising this sum-mer, climbing 12 percent in Au-

charsing studio, marble bathroom, 3rd floor, elevetar, distinguished build-ing avertaoling Place Furstenberg, FF4,300, Tet. (T) 42 36 33 33.

gust and 6.4 percent in September as the economy started pulling out of its worst reces-sion of the postwar era.

"Domestic sales are likely to continue posting year-on-year gains in the remaining two months of this year," an association official said. Separately, six Japanese

companies affiliated with Toyota Motor Corp. reported better-than-expected half-year earnings because of improving business at Toyota.

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(Reuters, Bloombers)

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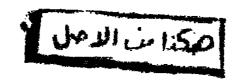
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Ins and Outs

In England

Osvaldo Ārdiles, ar-

riving at team head-

quarters, was fired

Tuesday as manager of

a string of setbacks. Ar-

Tottenham following

June 1993 after Terry

Venables was sacked

FA's chief executive,

Graham Kelly, said

Tuesday that Vena-

coach was safe de-

improper business

Panorama program

activities. The BBC's

alleged Monday night

false statements to the

ous Fraud Office and

partners out of money.

would take legal action

that Venables made

government's Seri-

cheated business

Venables said he

to clear his name.

bles' job as England's

spite new allegations of

as chief executive; the

diles was hired in

SPORTS

Newcastle, Villa Out of UEFA Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Jose Angel Ci-

ganda scored the lone goal Tuesday night as Atlético Bilbao eliminated English Premier League leader Newcastle in the second round of the UEFA Cup.

Then Trabzonspor pulled off the biggest upset of the night when the Turkish team ousted former European champion Aston Villa on the away goals rule.

UEFA Cup Scoring

Real Modrid 4, Dynamo Moscow & Scorers — Ivan Zamorona (48th min

Fist).

Real Modrid wins. 6-2 on appressate.

B. Leverkusen S. Kispest Hanved Budapest (
Scorers — Ulf Kirsten (29th, 69th, 69th). Pavel Hopal (3)st), Mario Tolkmitt (60th).

vel Hopal (3)st), Mario Tolkmiti (60h),
Leverkusen wins, 7-0, on oggregate,
Teksitishchik Kamyshin I, Nantes 2
Scarers — Teksitishchik Kamyshin: Sergel
Polstyanov (67th); Nantes; Nichias Guedec
(48th, 44th).
Nantes wins, 4-1, on oggregate.
Napoli 2, Boaviste I
Scarers — Napoli: Massimo Agostini (18th
and 35th); Boaviste: Lucians (77th).
Napoli wins, 3-2, on oggregate.
Napoli wins, 3-2, on oggregate.

Napoli wins, 3-2, an oppregate. Elatrocht Frunkfurt 5, Rapid Bucharest 8 Scorers — Rudi Bummer (10th), Anthony Yebooh (14th, 17th), Jan Furbik (46th, 67th). Frankfurt wins, 6-2, on aggregate.
Berdeaux 1, Katewice 1
Scorers — Bordeaux: Franck Hisililoles
(18th); Katewice: Krysztof Walczek (70th,

Lozie 1, Treffeborgs 8 Scorer: Alen Boksic (90th). Laxio wins, 1-6 on aggregate.
Athletic Bilboo 1, Newcastle United 0
Scorer: Jose Angel Cigando (66th).
Aggregate 3-3; Athletic Bilboo wins (

ay goos rue.

Marsellle 3, Sion 1
corers — Marsellle: Marc Libbro (46th.
1), Jean-Marc Ferreri (73d); Sion: Adrian live La Coruna 4, Tirol (postruck 9

Scorers — Cloudle Borregen (19th, 38th).
Donate (39th, penalty), Jovier Manjarin (71st). Deportive wins, 4-2, on aggregate.
Aster Ville 2, Trebzensser 1
Scorers — Aster Villa; Dation Atkinson (77th), Uge Ehlogu (90th); Trebzensper: Kaynak Orhan (19th).
Aggregate 2-2; Trebzensper wins on away gools rule.

By Grahame L. Jones

Los Angeles Times Service

pened at the FIFA meetings in New York

last week?

lange's words.

Nonsense.

LOS ANGELES - What really hap-

On the surface, all seemed to go

"There was no rivalry between the con-

federations," said João Havelange, FI-

. FA's president "There was a discussion"

on allocating World Cup '98 places "and

a final decision was reached. It was unan-

imously adopted, so there was no rival-

dozens of reporters crammed into an in-

adequate room, Joseph (Sepp) Blatter.

"There was a general consensus on the division of teams," Blatter said. "There

was no rivalry. There was no fighting. It

was a general consensus, therefore it was

It was all a lie. A cover-up. A deliberate

attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of a

With 14 television cameras rolling and

smoothly, and the leaders of internation-

al soccer's governing body said as much

at their closing press conference.

Kaynak Orhan scored in the 90th minute to make it 2-1 and Villa, the conqueror of cup holder Internazionale Milan in the first round, was gone after having lost the first-leg match, I-0, two weeks ago.

And while all three Spanish teams progressed, three of France's four teams went out, with Cannes, Bordeaux and Marseille, all playing at home. all eliminated.

Ciganda's 18-meter blast off the right hand of Czech goalkeeper Pavel Smicek in the 67th minute gave Bilbao, in fifth place in the Spanish first division, a 1-0 victory and tied the aggregate score at 3-3.

Bilbao advanced to the third round on the away goals rule, having rallied to turn a 3-0 deficit into a 3-2 loss in the second half of the first leg in England. The Magpies were without

for a month with shin splints, and were never much of a threat to penetrate the Bilbao defense. Newcastle had not lost a game in any type of competition this season before falling, 2-0, at Manchester United on

leading scorer Andy Cole, out

Saturday. In other second-leg matches, Real Madrid scored four second-half goals and dominated Dynamo Moscow, 4-0, to advance on a 6-2 aggregate.

Chilean Ivan (The Terrible) Zamorano put Real ahead in the 47th minute, and Argentine Fernando Redondo followed up the 76th with a blistering 15meter drive. Daniel Garcia In steady rain in Moscow bescored two insurance goals in the final two minutes.

Ulf Kirsten, who was suspended for the first leg, scored a hat trick to lead Bayer Leverku- Marseille was ousted by Sion on



German club advanced on a 7-0

Nicolas Quedec scored two second-half goals to give Nantes a 2-1 victory and a 4-1 aggregate triumph over Textilshchik Kamyshin. The match was played cause Kamyshin's own stadium, in southern Russia, did not meet UEFA standards. Former European champion

Stade Velodrome to tie at 3-3 on aggregate, but the Swiss team advanced thanks to Adrian Kunz's fifth-minute goal.

The striker scored after a terrible defensive blunder by Marseille goalkeeper Fabien off an upset against the star-Barthez, who fumbled a chested back pass from Bernard Casoni Swedes had held Lazio to a and presented a gift for Kunz. goalless draw two weeks ago.

Admira Wacker pulled off (AP, Reuers

sen to 5-0 victory over visitng the away goals rule despite a another surprise by racing to a Kispest Honved Budapest. The three-goal blitz in the second 3-0 lead in the opening 25 minutes and coasting to a 4-2 vic-Marseille won, 3-1, at the tory over Cannes. Laszlo

> on a 5-3 aggregate. Lazio's Croat striker, Alen Boksic, scored in injury time to foil Trelleborg's dream pulling studded Roman team. The

Austrian team, which advanced

Soccer's Notable Night

B ARCELONA — We are moths to the flame, drawn to Non Camp stadium for the second coming of Barcelona versus Manchester United in the European Champions League.

When the lights go on in this 120,000-seat sporting citadel Wednesday night, we shall see whether the two teams can conjure up a game of such wild fluctuations, vigor, entertainment and profit as they did two weeks ago in Manchester.

The score then was 2-2. Equality was never more stirring or more deserving. United led through great passion and wingplay; Barca tied, then went in front through finer technique and cumning; yet close to the end, the foes almost run to a standstill, Manchester scored again to preserve an unbeaten record on its Old Trafford pitch that stretches back to the beginnings of European play.

Wednesday nights were created for this.

Around the world

some 80 million Rob people in 107 na-tions viewed the Hughes

contest, including live coast-to-coast cable coverage in the United States. It seems impossible, but soccer gets ever bigger, pushes its athletes ever closer to the limits of human endurance, attracts ever wider audi-

ences and fresh controversies. This Wednesday, as a fortnight ago, three Manchester United warriors may be asked to perform through the pain of torn tissues.

United's doctors have been put on hold. They had diagnosed the groin of Mark Hughes, an ankle of Paul Parker and especially a hernia of Roy Keane as operable conditions.

All three, unable to train for weeks, became consenting adults to the request of their team manager, Alex Ferguson, to "squeeze" one more game, one peak, out of themselves.

Hughes, it is said, has gone beyond the need for surgery. His strained groin appears, as if by mind over matter, to have righted itself. His appetite to score against Barcelona was greater than his medics anticipated.

Klausz scored twice for the the Barcelona, after all, is personal to him. Hughes spent a season there, a lonely, discarded, misfit unable to speak the language or strike a chord or a goal for the Catalans who dubbed him El Bull.

He returned, disconsolate, to Manchester. He rebuilt his confidence, reclaimed his rapport with the Old Trafford crowd, and took a combatant's satisfaction in downing Barcelona by scoring two thrilling goals in the final of the 1991 Cup Winners' Cup final in Rotterdam.

mended that the FIFA Congress appoint

That way, Havelange argued, the elec-

It is to remove the politics from the

It just so happens that Teixeira is on the

executive committee and therefore eligible

to be chosen for the interim presidency.

Committee to serve a two-year term.

fall in World Cup years.

sport, he said.

Unsated even by that, he rose again, bristling with power and desire, to head the first goal

against Barca two weeks ago. He wants more. Meanwhile, the question about Parker is: How much more can he take? The ankle joint has dogged him all season. He was asked to pur off surgery and to stay close to Romario, the most

elusive striker in football, to deny that crafty Brazilian time and space to score. But score Romario did, a goal that combined the nonchalance for which he is famous with the

sniper's aim that forgives almost no one. And then there is Keane. This Irishman is the epitome of the wretchedness of players in so many top European clubs whose efforts to run and run and run in the heat of the World Cup, and then, with little respite, to run some more in club tournaments, is silently crying out for rest and recuperation.

Keane is nothing if not a willing soldier. He strains, and he hurts. He began the match against Barcelona a fortnight ago like a man with a mission, and ended it like a man with a hernia. But he would not surrender and, because the night was neither won nor lost, his date under the scalpel was postponed, again, until after this

Wednesday's match. I leave to you the question of whether this is sporting valor or some less virtuous gamble on a young man's career. I leave to Ferguson, the manager, this assessment: "Keane will get through. He is tough mentally and physically."

One thing for sure, Manchester United will be tested to the limits of mental and physical capacity in Nou Camp. The credo of Johan Cruyff, the Barcelona coach who carries to almost willful degrees the belief in soccer as an attacking game, will pit everything on win-or bust.

HE 100,000-PLUS CATALANS who make

soccer the acceptable cause of separatism will roar their team on. United, if it can, will seek to contain and to break on the flanks.

"We're keyed up for the occasion," Ferguson promises. "It's worth all the agony, the frustration and anxiety and apprehension. It's worth all that to be involved in this type of football, pitting yourself against the best."

The best? That is, or was a few months ago, AC Milan, Remember last May, when Milan tore asunder Barcelona to win the Champions' Cup final, 4-0, in Athens?

Alas, poor Milan. Its president is away playing prime minister. Its team is racked by post-World Cup injuries. Its house at San Siro has been closed by order of the European soccer federation following the incident where a hoodlum's bottle struck down the Casino Salzburg

Milan's heart does not seem to be in soccer at the moment. The team, with only five goals in eight Italian first division matches, now languishes strangely in the lower half of the table. Another defeat, by a solitary headed goal from Roberto Baggio of Juventus last Sunday, showed

an interim president from the Executive Milan to be a depleted, aging, sour team running out of ambitions to chase But surely it will not lie down in Europe, the tion of future FIFA presidents would not most glamorous, most enriching club soccer in

the calendar? There is no certainty any longer. Milan, docked two points by the federation and bottom of its group in the Champions' League, has been

ordered to play its next two "home" matches 300

kilometers (200 miles) from San Siro. A 47-year-old who describes himself as So it meets AEK Athens on Wednesday in an economist and stockbroker, Teixeira was Trieste. AEK is rated the best Greek club side elevated to the executive committee in June. ever, and its coach, Dusan Bajevic, a Serb, will Havelange continues to position his sense the vulnerability of Milan's so recently

son-in-law. Moving people like chess imperious team. Bajevic talks the same adventurous philosophy as Cruyff. He may not have a clamorous Nou Camp, he may not have Romario, but now, if

time to sinke at Milan

It could be quite a Wednesday. Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

To our readers in France

press that all too many in FIFA's hierar-

done in a fair manner."



"AIR BAGS ARE KINTIA LIKE GOTI. YOU KNOW THEY'RE THERE TO PROTECT YOU BUT YOU CAN'T SEE THEM."

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What really happened during three days

indifferent or malleable.

chy continue to view as either ignorant,

of meetings was a series of furious arguments followed by a blatant instance of abuse of power by Havelange, the 78-yearold Brazilian who has ruled FIFA in an increasingly autocratic manner since 1974. How intense were the arguments?

"It was not cordial," said Jack Warner. of Trinidad and Tobago, who is the presi-dent of CONCACAF. "It was very com-

bative, very adversarial.
"We cannot continue with this guerrilla warfare for every World Cup. There has to be a principle established that will stop this. We must try to be objective and become football officials, not football politicians." Warner, who has led CONCACAF, the North and Central American and Carib-

an region, since 1990, should know bet-With the tens of millions of dollars that are at stake in international soccer these

days, and the perks that come with power, politics is what it is all about. Warner is slowly admitting as much.

'For sure, these guys have made deals behind backs," he said. "They have made deals" for the 1998 FIFA elections. "They have made deals for all kinds of things. "There's no question," he said.

PEANUTS

GARFIELD

I TOOK THE

but "I have no idea of who made what deals or what promises have been given." One day after voicing those remarks. Warner found out.

Backstage at FIFA, a Showdown with Havelange Is Building

In an astonishingly brazen move during the FIFA Executive Committee meeting, Havelange first postponed the second item on the agenda, the decision on appointments to FIFA's key committees. Then, at the end of the meeting, he produced a printed list, announced that these were the appointments and summarily ended the

No one had seen the list before. There was no discussion. There was no vote. What committee members found after examining the list was that Havelange had removed his "hidden enemies," real

or imagined, from all committees. Among those tossed out were the genersecretaries of the European, African Asian and CONCACAF regions - Gerhard Aigner of Switzerland, Mustapha Fahmi of Egypt, Peter Velappan of Malay-sia and Chuck Blazer of the United States.

Also removed was Antonio Casarin of Italy, one of the world's top refereeing

The Italian daily Gazetta Dello Sport was outraged. Under the headline "Night of the Long Knives at FIFA," writer Sergio Di Cesare expressed this opinion:

"Forget the Stalinist purges, football fice ends in 1998. Last week he recomseems to have returned to the times of the Inquisition, with João Havelange in the role of Torquemada."

Strong words, but typical of the anger many in international soccer harbor toward Havelange, who managed to win reelection at the FIFA Congress in Chicago last June only after promising to in-crease the World Cup field from 24 teams to 32, giving more places to Africa and Asia.

That has happened, and Havelange apparently feels free to remove from power those he suspects were behind the move to oust him, as well as others who have earned his displeasure. Worse yet, Havelange already is working

to see that another Brazilian, Ricardo Terra Teixeira, succeeds him as FIFA president. Teixeira is Havelange's son-in Last week, Havelange appointed him vice-chairman of the FIFA Referees Com-

mittee and a member of the 1998 World Cup Committee. Both are key positions. It was Teixeira, president of the Brazilian federation, who Pelé last year accused

of corruption, a stance that caused Havelange to ban Pelé from taking part in the World Cup '94 Draw in Las Vegas.

re-election when his current term in of-

pieces is one of his strong suits. Teixeira was trotted out before the television cameras in New York last week ostensibly to receive the FIFA Fair Play Award and the Most Entertaining Team Award on behalf of the 1994 Brazilian World Cup team.

But it was Havelange pulling the

strings again. The next few years should prove a fascinating exercise in sporting politics as he continues to promote his protege, while Europe's soccer leaders seek a way Havelange has said he will not run for to block Teixeira from assuming the

service.

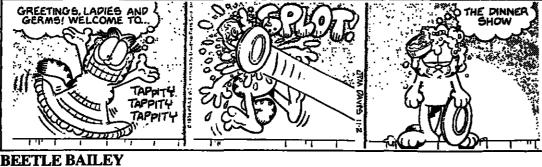
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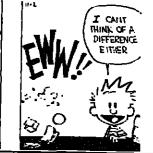












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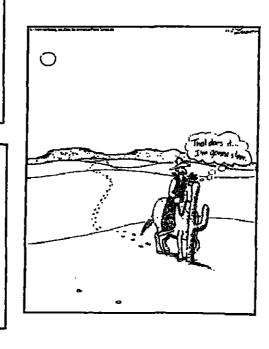
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IN MIND

GOLIATH!



THE FAR SIDE





SPORTS

Grand Russian Tour Set by NHL Players

More Talks Get Nowhere

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The National Hockey League reached the end of the first month of the lockout of its players with anwher secret meeting and anothis report of no progress, but

Russian "Dream Team" of NHI players is returning home for a five-game charity exhibinen tout. Negotiators for the league

and the players union met in Washington for about five hours Monday and left no closer to an agreement than when

League officials are now expected to lope as many as another 10 games a team from the

... The who's who of Russian ice bekey talent is set to make a distoric return to Moscow on Nov. 4, then play matches against Russian teams in Jaroslaul; Nizny Novgorod and Magnitogorsu before returning to Moscow for a game against the Central Red Army team on Nov. 14

Igor Larionov, a forward for the San Jose Sharks, said the

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SOCCER ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

ens Pork Rongers 2. Liverpool 1 Standings: Newcastle 29 points. Notting-hour Forest 27, Manchester United 25, Blackhour Parent 27, Americaseur Office 25, Chalseo 17, Norwich-19, Monchester City-18, Arsenol 18, Teitenhorn 17, Southempton 15, Coveniry-15, Wast Hom 14, Queens Paris Rangers 13, Shefield Wednesday 13, Crystal Potoce 13, Win-bledon 12, Aston Villa 18, Leicester 9, Irawich

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as Zeeland Inchase: 171-9 (30 overs)
swit; West Indies wan by 135 runs.

tour was the idea of his old Soviet teammate Viacheslav Fetisov, who now plays defense for the New Jersey Devils.

"The idea came when the lockout was announced," Larionov said. "Slava Fetisov called and had the idea to put a with the announcement that a team together to play in Russia and he contacted the Russian ice hockey federation."

Larionov said the response from Russian officials and his fellow NHL players was very enthusiastic

Although Larionov has been back to visit friends and family since coming to North America, several of the other players have not been home since they defected to join the NHL.

Larionov said he expects it to be a very emotional ceremony when the players go to the Kremlin to receive new Russian passports from President Boris

One of the highlights of the tour will be the reunion of the line of Sergei Federov, Pavel Bure and Alexander Mogilny, who played together as hot young prospects in Russia and since have become NHL super-

Federov, who plays for the Detroit Red Wings, was named the NHL's most valuable player and best defensive forward last season. Bure led the Vancouver Canucks to the Stanley Cup finals with his second consecutive 60-goal season, and Mogilney scored a league-leading 76 goals two years ago for the Buffalo

"We're going to put them to-ther," Larionov said. "It's been a few years since they played in front of Russian crowds. They are very excited."

"Federov was concerned about the Russian Mafia and gangsters," Larionov added. We assured him there is going to be plenty of security and it's going to be safe and he's ready

Also on the 19-player roster will be four members of the NHL champion New York Rangers - Alexei Kovalev, Sergei Zubov, Sergei Nem-chinov and Alexander-Karpotsev - plus Larionov and his San Jose teammate Sergei Makarov — the L and M of the legendary KLM line — and defenseman Alexei Kasatonov.

All the money raised by the tour will go to children's and junior hockey in Russia, Larionov said.

The tour is being sponsored by Sun Microsystems, the hightech U.S. computer company.
(Reuters, NYT, AP)



Robert Green got muddied up with LeRoy Butler as the Packers won on Halloween in cold and rainy Chicago.

Packers Treated Warmly in Cold, Rainy Chicago

New York Times Service CHICAGO -- It was cold, windy and

rainy at Soldier Field on Halloween night, but none of that was as chilling to the Chicago Bears as the whipping dispensed by the Green Bay Packers. The Bears started slowly and finished that way. The Packers started with a few slips but finished with a 33-6 treat Mon-

day night.

They led by 14-0 at halftime and never looked back in scoring the game's first 27 points. The finishing touches were Edgar Bennett's 1-yard, third-quarter run and, in the final quarter, his 13-yard score on a swing pass from Brett Favre plaus Reggie Cobb's 9-yard scoring run. For Bennett, it was a three-touchdown game.

The Bears' quarterback, Erik Kramer, was ineffective and Steve Walsh began

the second half. He finally connected, between the Packers' final two touch-downs — with receiver Jeff Graham on a 5-yard pass for the Bears' only score.

The Bears finished with five turnovers, the Packers with none. There was one highlight for the Bears:

at halftime, in an upbeat ceremony, the numbers of the former greats Dick Butkus and Gale Sayers were retired.



Venus Williams en route to winning her pro debut, 6-3, 6-4.

SIDELINES

Longshot Jeune Wins Melbourne Cup MELBOURNE (AP) - Jeune, who was entered in the 134th

running of the two-mile race after being snubbed by the Japan Cup, won the \$1.5 million Melbourne Cup on Tuesday, beating Paris Lane by 11/2 lengths on a wet track. The 6-year-old stallion earned \$975,000 for owner Sheik Ham-

dam Bin Rashid al Maktoum,

Oompala came in third, while the Irish gelding Vintage Crop, who last year became the first European-trained entry to win Australia's premier race, finished seventh and favorite Top Rating finished ninth in the 24-horse field.

Tour of China Bike Race Set for '95

BELIING (AP) -- China, the realm of the bicycle, will launch its own professional cycling tour, modeled after the Tour de France, with the 1995 Tour of China, organizers said Tuesday. It will start Oct. 26 in Hong Kong, travel to the southern cities of Shenzhen and Canton and continue to the eastern port city of Shanghai before its Nov. 5 finale in Beijing, having covered a course of 990 kilometers (618 miles), they said.

For the Record

Dennis Rodman, the San Antonio Spurs' forward, was suspended indefinitely Tuesday without pay; the team said it was because of "conduct detrimental to the club," but would not elaborate. (AP)

Baseball League Planned for '96, **With Asia Teams**

NEW YORK - Details of and 33 percent of parking monthe new United Baseball ey. Cities would get 100 percent League, which would have of the money from selling teams in Canada and Mexico names of the stadiums. with expansion plans for Japan, South Korea and Taiwan as well as Puerto Rico and Venezuela, were unveiled Tuesday. Organizers said it probably was too late to get started in 1995 but that 1996 was a realis-

tic goal.
"There are at least 20 cities large enough to support a team" in the United States, said former Representative Bob Mrazek, one of the founders, "cities larger than Cincinnati and Milwaukee, which already have one."

Mrazek, the agent Dick Moss, Representative John Bryant, Democrat of Texas, and the Smith College economics professor Andrew Zimbalist are

the four founders of the league. It would be the first challenger to the American and National leagues since the Federal League, which began in 1914 and folded after the 1915 sea-

The UL plans on starting with 10 teams, including one each in Canada and Mexico. It would hope to double in size by 1999, adding expansion fran-chises in Asia.

Individuals involved in the UL include former major leaguer Curt Flood, who unsuccessfully sued owners in the 1970s; former NBA player Tom McMillen, another former congressman; U.S. Trust Co. vice president Eric Vinson and William Gray, chairman of the United Negro College Fund. Moss, Donald Fehr's prede-

essor as general counsel of the Major League Baseball Players Association, said the league would attempt to sign free agents next winter and also would try to sign amateurs this summer. He said trying to take advantage of the current major league work stoppage by starting next spring was practically

The odds are greatly against us for having all the pieces for a quality league and acting them out in the next four months," he

than 5 percent of the \$173 million it cost Peter Angelo's group to buy the Baltimore Orioles

The host city of each franchise, according to the draft lion yen (\$1 million) for the plans, would get a 15 percent three years. He can gain an adequity share of each team and

Players would get 35 percent of the equity of each team and 35 percent of the pretax profits. the draft said. In addition, players would get 10 percent of the money any time a team is sold. Moss said the UL would be 2 "true partnership," mocking the salary-cap and revenuesharing proposals made by the current major league teams.

Japan Team Picks Leader From U.S.

TOKYO - The Chiba Lotte Marines made it official Tuesday, hiring former major league manager Bobby Valentine to improve the club from its 1994 fifth-place finish in Japan's sixteam Pacific League.

Valentine is the first former major league manager to join a Japanese team, although a few former major league players have managed in Japan. Don Blasingame managed the Hanshin Tigers of the Central league in 1979-80 and the Nankai Hawks of the Pacific, now the Fukuoka Daiei Hawks, in 1981-82.

Valentine, 44, managed the Texas Rangers from 1985 to midway through the 1992 season. He spent 1994 managing the New York Mets' Triple-A Norfolk team in the Interna-

tional League, Tom James Robson has been taken on as batting coach, said a spokesman for Lotte Co., the confectionery company that owns the Marines.

Robson, 48, played for the Texas Rangers in 1974-1975 and Japan's Nankai Hawks in 1976. Later, he managed and coached in U.S. minor leagues.

The spokesman said Lenn Haruki Sakata, 41, who played for the Baltimore Oricles, Oak-The organizers said they land Athletics and New York chises for \$5 million each —less 1987, would manage the Marines' farm team.

Sources said each American had a three-year contract.

They said Valentine's contract was estimated at 100 milditional 60 million to 170 mil-Is percent of the pretax profit. It is yen a year depending on in exchange for building stadi-tums, host cities would get 50 they added.

14-Year-Old Williams Passes First Test

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California -The backhand drop shot from the baseline landed softly over the net, spun back and died, as savvy a stroke as any pro could

In this case, the pro was Venus Williams, 14 years old and playing her first tournament since she was 10, and that cute little drop shot was the pivotal point in the first set of a 6-3, 6- to the Rolling Stones concert Williams said.

the former NCAA champion, lot of her.' in the Bank of the West Clas-

Open champion this year.

"I don't have to watch her," Sánchez said as she left, before was going to do, but once I got Williams took the court, to go

4 victory Monday night over next door in the Oakland Coli-59th-ranked Shaun Stafford, seum. "Tm sure I'll be seeing a While the Stones' concert

was packed, the Coliseum Are-Williams's victory set up a na was nearly empty, with just match Wednesday night against a few hundred fans — and altop-seeded Arantza Sanchez most an equal number of me-Vicario, the French and U.S. dia - witnessing the heralded debut.

"I really wasn't sure how I out there, I just did my thing,

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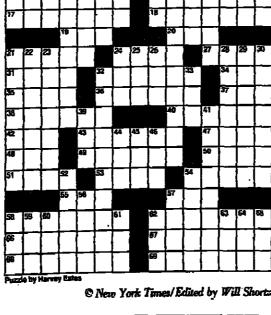
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Of Time and C-Span

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — The real miracle of television is C-Span. I lie abed at a roadside inn in Grantville, Pennyslvania, and C-Span takes me back to youth. Or whatever that fizzy condition was back there in the mists of faraway 1962.

It is the spectacle of Senator Edward M. Kennedy debating one Mitt Romney in Boston that does the trick. Only C-Span spreads it out across the darkening continent.

Lying abed, nerves still twanging after eight hours of high-speed driving, we heavy-footed gallants of the gas pedal can nevertheless become informed citizens qualified to think and talk politics and even to vote, thanks to C-Span.

This Kennedy-Romney debate, however, is about more than politics. It is also about the tricks time plays on everybody who stave around long enough.

I have seen something like this Kennedy-Romney campaign before. It was in 1962, when an editor sent me to Boston to cover the Senate campaign of an utterly unqualified but well-connected young man, name of Edward Moore Kennedy.

What a fine figure he cut, a little beefy to be sure, but mov-ing with powerful athletic grace, and young, terribly young, barely old enough in fact to be eligible for the Senate.

Utterly inexperienced in government, of course, and really, really terribly arrogant he was, trying to start at the top by becoming a senator like that. Still he was well connected. So well connected. The president's

There was a highly qualified veteran against him for the party nomination: Eddie McCormack. who'd paid his dues, learned government on Massachusetts turf from the ground up. He was obviously doomed and, having

nothing to lose, spoke the brut-ish fact aloud. If his opponent's name were just Edward Moore. his candidacy would be a joke, said Eddie McCormack.

Now here in this motel 32

years later C-Span is taking me back to then. Now Romney is the arrogant upstart who wants to begin his political career at the top. Now Kennedy is the old professional. If Romney were not heavy

with millions to squander on a political campaign, his candida-cy would be a joke. Kennedy doesn't say it outright, but it is the message behind every jab he takes at his young opponent, who cuts such a fine figure and is not so badly connected either. His father, once a Republican governor of Michigan, was a player at the presidential level himself.

Young, rich Romney's main arguments are that he has been successful in private business and has no experience in government. Kennedy now makes the Eddie McCormack argument. He has paid his dues, knows how to make the system work, can compete with knowhow and power against the Senate's Republican mossbacks.

In the debate it is Romney now who sounds youthfully tart and scrappy, if not always at ease with the senatorial backroom mysteries. Kennedy, by contrast, has been a senator so long that he no longer seems to feel obliged to finish speaking his thoughts. After so long in the Senate, he expects everybody to know what he means and finish his thoughts for him. Lying abed, marveling at the wonder of C-Span, I am not thinking along with him. I am too busy thinking of when we both were young, green and arrogant. I am thinking, "How we both have changed!" I am thinking time

really grinds a man down. New York Times Service

Stairway to 'Unplugged': Led Zeppelin Unledded

By Neil Strauss New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the 1970s, Led Zeppelin almost single-handedly gave rock 'n' roll not a bad name. but a worse name. It added "heavy" to the lexicon of adjectives used to describe rock music, developed a reputation for wild, destructive hotel parties, raked in larger percentages of profits than any band before it and turned an uncompromisingly long song, the eight-minute "Stairway to Heaven," into the most popular tune

Fourteen years after the quartet broke up, as a result of the alcoholrelated death of John Bonham, its drummer, Led Zeppelin's music remains a backdrop to the high school years of teenagers everywhere.

The group's classic guitar riffs have been hammered indelibly not just into the music of many rap and rock bands but the consciousness of anybody who has ever been near a sound system in the last three decades.

This year, Led Zeppelin's guitarist, Jimmy Page, and singer, Robert Plant, reunited for their first longterm project since 1980. The two performed new arrangements of a dozen Led Zeppelin songs and a handful of new pieces in Morocco, Wales and London for an MTV "Unplugged" special called "No Quarter: Robert Plant and Jimmy Page Unledded."

The special, which had its premiere last week and will be rebroadcast on Monday, was MTV's highestrated "Unplugged" episode ever. An album of music recorded for "Unplugged," not all of which made the broadcast, will be released by Atlan-

tic Records. In February, after a decade of rumors and requests, the pair plans to follow in the footsteps of other temporarily disbanded groups like Pink Floyd and The Eagles and embark on what's bound to be a highly lucrative world tour.

Some great blob called public opinion kept demanding that me and Jimmy do something together again," Plant said, lighting a stick of incense in his Manhattan hotel room and beginning the first in-depth in-terview he had done with Page since 1980. "So the only thing we had to

consider was, can we do it again? Once we found out we could, certain things in me were born again."

Only Plant's creased face displays his age. At 47, he can get away with wearing the same crown of long, cascading golden curls and the same type of leather pants that he wore decades

Page, at 50 and dressed in all black to match his billowing hair, smiled impishly and continued Plant's thought: "It's not a question of us going back. It's a question of coming together and going forward and do-ing something which maybe people can relate to down the line and plagiarize from us again."

From its inception in 1968, Led Zeppelin was a cocky and undeniably talented band, and it still shows in Plant and Page's demeanor. They enjoy being superstars and exercising all the privileges that come with the title.

Among the duties of the publicists for their record label during their short stay in New York was to wear Page's new shoes to break them in and to shop for hip new records for him. "We want to stay in touch with the underground," Page said, "but we don't have time to go to record stores." Plant also wanted underground records, but said that he didn't trust the taste of his record label, Atlantic.

Plant and Page sometimes seem like overgrown children. Over the course of a two-hour interview. Plant continually teased Page, Page tried to outjest Plant, and both engaged in sexual boasting, referred to things only they understood, and snickered at each other's comments like two best friends in the back row of a school classroom. "Working with Robert and Jimmy was like getting a divorced couple back together," said Alex Coletti, the "Unplugged" producer. "It was a fragile, very tentative thing at first. The slightest upset could have ruined it."

But after they became immersed in the project, Plant and Page renewed their bond. In fact, the pair, who said they had written enough new songs together for a second album, talked as if they had no intention of returning to their spotty solo careers.



Jimmy Page and Robert Plant: The journey continues.

"Who knows what will happen?" Plant exclaimed, adding a sardonic comment about two light-metal bands of the 1980s. "We could end up bashing it out like Heart until the very end, or we could be like Motley Crue and suddenly come out with knee-high boots and stick our tongues out and think we're some-

Though Plant and Page did not want to talk about the genesis of "Unledded." Coletti explained: "Originally, we were just going to do an 'Unplugged' with Robert, and we hoped that he would agree to get Jimmy to do a few songs. But then his manager took the initiative, got these guys together and made it happen."
In Marrakesh, Plant and Page ful-

filled a longtime dream by performing with Gnawa trance musicians, descendants of Sudanese slaves. "Every November," Plant said, "the people we played with — Ibrahim and his mates — go to people's houses and clear them of the jinn - everything that's bad in the place. But Ibrahim also makes tapes that you can buy for 15 dirhams in the market. So that's quite a useful gig he's got. It's a bit like Tori Amos. She makes you feel good, and she sells a few

The only thing missing from "Un-ledded" is John Paul Jones, Led Zeppelin's bassist and keyboardist. Jones, who is currently touring Europe in a trio with the avant-garde singer Diamanda Galas and the for-

mer Attractions drummer Pete Thomas, said in a telephone conversation that he was never asked to take

part in the broadcast. Led Zeppelin did not break up because of animosity between band members. It broke up because the survivors didn't believe that they could be Led Zeppelin without Bonham. "Maybe 1980 was already a bit

late to stop," Plant said. "Maybe we should have stopped before." Page interrupted: "But anyway, we couldn't have carried on without John. We had been working as such an integral, combined unit for so long that to get somebody in to learn those areas of improvisation just wouldn't have been honest to any of

us, and certainly not to his name." Most of the techniques Plant has added to his repertory, like singing in quarter tones and twirling, come from Arabic traditions, he said. Working on "Unledded" has only increased his belief that taking his and Led Zeppelin's music to a new level means combining it with ethnic cultures,

"When we started rehearsing with the Egyptian orchestra, I could feel that Plant and Page were starting a little journey again," he said. "And that's how our music always was. It was some kind of journey which - in the end -fell into the clutches of the corporate promotional thingy."

Next time, Plant said, he hoped to collaborate with the Ibala musicians of northwest Morocco: "The other" day I spoke to one of the chaps who helped us out in Morocco, and he said: 'Robert, I've found these guys that really want to work with you. They're the Jbala. Those are the people that can put you into such a state that you can cut yourself with Moroccan daggers and be covered in blood and feel nothing, and at the

end of the song, the blood's gone."
"I don't know if it's quite the same as Teardrop Explodes," Plant continued, referring to one of his favorite bands. "But at least it gives us something to do in the future, even if it only means that we end up learning to do First Aid very quickly."

Page snorted. "I can see the headline now: Former Led Zeppelin Members Disemboweled in Moroccan Trance Incident."

WEATHER

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Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Europe
Gusty winds and rain will be common from the British isles to western Norway Thursday into Friday. Paris to Amsterdam will be windy and mild with a few showers possible Friday into Saturday. Rome through Athens will be surny and warm late this week white autumn rains reach the Middle East.

Asia
Beiling and Seoul will have dry, pleasant weather late this week. Shanghu through thong well return to Tokyo for a few days. A few showers may arrive over the will be surny and warm late weekend. Bangkok through Mania will have mainly reinfree, warm weather. North America bry, mild weather is likely from Pitsburgh through New York and Boston later this week. Warm and humid air will surge northward through the southern Plains and Misthe southern Hains and Ma-bussippi Valley triggering thunderstoms from Kanses City to Chicago. Heavy snow will break out over the south-em Rockles.

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HE authorized biography of Prince I Charles, "The Prince of Wales," went on sale Tuesday but got off to a slow start. apparently because the juiciest sections had already been serialized in The Sunday

Times. Meanwhile, the Daily Mail has identified a woman who Jonathan Dimbleby's biography says exerted great spiritual influence over Charles - before his 1981 marriage to Princess Diana. The paper said she is Zoe Sallis, the daughter of an Indian nobleman and an ex-wife of the late movie director John Huston, Dimbleby's book said "an Indian woman" got Charles interested in eastern philosophy and vegetarianism in 1978 and 1979 and their relationship became so intense "on an emotional and spiritual level" that it sent "a frisson of alarm" through the royal household. The Daily Mail quoted Sallis as saying, "It means a lot to me and I don't talk about it. If frivolous, that would be O.K., but it's not." Stunned Americans got a taste of royal humor when Charles arrived in Los

Angeles for a five-day tour and told officials lined up to meet him, "Let's have a drink." The prince added: "I've had a stiff

one already. I need another one now."



PEOPLE

Now on sale: Charles's biography.

An Israeli woman says she's divorcing her husband because he's obsessed with Hillary Clinton. "When my husband heard that the Clintons were coming to Israel, he lost all control," the newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth quoted the woman, whom it did not identify, as saying in divorce papers. "A month ago, my husband surprised me ordering me to color my hair to match the shade used by the president's wife and to copy her hairstyle." A Clinton spokesman, Neel Lattimore, said, "It sounds to me like. he's the one who needs the total makeover."

The impressionist Rich Little did Cary Grant during his wedding to his stage partner, Jeannette Markey, in a penthouse at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas. Little began to cry as Markey made her entrance. and then tossed in part of his act, reciting

Peter Jones, known as MC Shy D, has tion over royalties from two albums that were released on Campbell's record label.

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